Social Conditions - Improvement of - 1920

NEGRO CHURCH SEEKS FUND FOR GIRLS' HOME

Rev. Russell Brown, of the First Congregational church, colored, is undertaking to raise funds for a home for young negro wroking women and has been offered liberal help if he can secure adequate contributions to the fund from Atlanta. He asks that those who are interested communicate with him at the First Congregational church, and of his work in connection with this matter, he says:

"There are scores of colored girls in Atlanta who work every day and who are forced to make their home all sorts of places, after they get off from work. One needs but visit the courts each week to see the number of delinquent colored girls who in many instances are the victims of conditions. Recently I secured the release of a young girl from the jail because it was proven that she was unfortunately thrown in bad company, but in truth was herself well-behaved and worked hard every day. It will be alarming to the Atlanta public to know how far this sort of thing goes. We place 500 girls every year in homes and we have calls every day from girls who want to be housed in our Christian home, after their work hours, but we simply haven't the room. If you will go to the stations and see how many come into Atlanta you can see how great is the need for a home, where these girls can go and receive proper direction.

"We have the opportunity to secure a large home, which will accommodate a hundred more girls and fill this long-felt need here if we can secure assistance from the public. For $10,000 we can get this home. We can finance half of this if the public would provide the other half. Most persons are acquainted with our present Working Girls' Home and know the service we have rendered through it. It is by now also well-known that it is better for some Christian agency to be behind a work of this kind. Our home is run on a purely undenominational basis as we make no distinction no matter what is the faith of the colored girl applying. It is a service we try to render. For the small sum of $5,000 we can finance a fine home, where scores of these homeless girls can live, after their work hours and —have Christian supervision. It will not only save many from ruin, but will make for greater assurance of sanitation and guarantee more health to themselves and protect those whom they serve. One friend has made the first offer by saying he would give $500 if we would find nine others who would give $500 each.

"We will guarantee its operation on lines satisfactory to the public and assure supervision."

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
MARCH 1, 1920

A SOCIAL CENTER FOR COLORED RESIDENTS.

Earnest citizens are promoting a plan to establish a recreation center in this city for its numerous colored residents. It is pointed out that their opportunities for amusement and recreation are circumscribed and limited. They are helping support the Government of the city in all its departments, and take a loyal, patriotic interest in the progress and welfare of their home community, but are shut out from some of the benefits that other residents enjoy.

It is the right of our colored residents to be given the consideration contained in the suggestion that a social center be planned for their benefit. Their right to some of the things that are in one manner or another denied them, that others enjoy, however, is not being emphasized so much as the benefits that will come to them and to the city from such an improvement. No part of our population responds more readily to efforts that are made in its behalf, for its comfort and betterment, than our colored residents. The negroes of our population are ready to show that they can make full use of any opportunity that is given them that serves their welfare and that tends to make them better citizens.

The character of the citizenship of our colored residents was fully shown during the recent war, in which many representatives of the race from our own city participated. The color of his face was a negro's badge of loyalty. The rich impulses of his heart were written in the pigment of his skin. He is just as willing to fight for the good of Elizabeth, when shown the way, as he was to fight for his country and for civilization on the fields of France. Ask him for any service for the community of which he is capable, and note the answer he gives. If our colored residents were rewarded according to the quality of their loyalty as citizens, they would enjoy many benefits that are denied them.

By all means, open a social center for our colored residents and spare no pains to make it attractive. Then see if it is not put to as constructive a use as any other similar institution in the city.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
FEBRUARY 26, 1920

Explain Negro Center Project

An explanation of the purposes of the projected community center for the colored people of the city and vicinity formed a part of the program last night at a well-attended meeting in the temporary headquarters of the organization at 143 Bank street. More than $1,000 already has been given by colored citizens toward the fund of $10,000 desired to equip a permanent plant for the direction of educational and recreational activities of the race, it was announced.

SAFEGUARDING COLORED TRAVELERS

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JANUARY 24, 1920

Colored women who constitute a steady per cent. of the travelers arriving in New York each week find special provision made for their welcome, through the joint efforts of the New York Community Service and the Travelers' Aid Society. A leaflet of carefully compiled information has been issued by the Community Service, giving investigated addresses in all parts of the city where colored strangers may find other permanent or temporary lodgings. Authorized employment bureaus also are listed, as well as addresses of recreation centres where leisure hours may be wholesomely spent. For the benefit of those wishing to continue their education while working, night schools and trade schools are given. More than 200 colored women and girls come to New York each week, according to records of the Travelers' Aid Society. These young women are from the South, West Indies or distant parts of the United States. Many of them have only the vaguest idea of how to get about the city or even how to find friends or relatives who live here. A representative of the society is on the lookout

RAISE $8956 FOR NEGROES' CLUB IN WISSAHICKON.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JANUARY 7, 1920

Sponsors Expect to Reach $75,000 Goal By January 10, When Campaign Ends.

Managers of the six-day campaign to raise $75,000 for the Wissahickon School Club for Negro Boys and Men, West Coulter Street and Pulaski Avenue, last night reported subscriptions amounting to $8956, and only a part of the working teams had reported. Walter T. Moore, chairman of the Sponsors' Committee, said the organization expected to reach its goal by January 10, when the campaign will close.

Among the larger contributors were Mrs. Edward Bok and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Emlen, who gave $3000 each; Mrs. Philip C. Garrett and James Emlen, $500 each; James L. Wilson, $300.

Contributions were reported from various teams as follows: Team 1, John T. Emlen, captain, $612; Team 2, Roger W. Taylor, captain, $75; Team 3, W. E. Cadbury, captain, $340; Team 6, Joseph M. Shoemaker, captain, $22; Team 7, Robert Lamb and W. C. Longstreth, captains, $30; Team 8, H. C. Wood, captain, $390; Team 26, Frank Turner, captain, $5; Team 27, James T. Jackson, captain, $1656. Grand total, $8956.

The purpose of the campaign is to raise funds to provide additional ground for the use of the club, and to build a new gymnasium and for two years' running expenses. In explaining the purpose of the club, Mr. Moore said its success should be regarded as a patriotic effort.

COLORED BABIES' NURSERY OPENS

DAYTON O EVE HERALD
AUGUST 17, 1920

New Institution as Aid to Mother's Who Work, Financed by Chest

Colored mothers, employed during the day, will be able to leave their children at the West Side Day Nursery, 114 Fitch street, which was formally opened Monday.

Miss Daisy Cabell, who was engaged in kindergarten and playground work in Kentucky for 14 years is in charge, assisted by Miss Catherine Neal.

The nursery will be financed by the Community Chest and is under the supervision of the Bureau of Community Service, recently organized. Between 15 and 20 children will be cared for daily. Miss Greve of the state board of charities, addressing a community meeting at Bethel Baptist church Monday evening, explained the state requirements for conducting the nursery.

URBAN LEAGUE SENDS OUT QUESTIONNAIRE

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MAY 6, 1920

The Atlanta Urban league, which is affiliated with the urban league movement in numerous cities of the United States, has distributed to Atlanta manufacturers an industrial questionnaire regarding the negro workers, both men and women, in their employ. Cyrus Campfield, industrial secretary of the leage, has requested employers to respond to the questionnaire in the interest of its campaign for the promotion of industrial efficiency among negro employees.

The league seeks to determine the number of negro employees in each industry, and the number of men and women; also the number of skilled and unskilled negro workers. The average wages paid negro employees also is requested on the questionnaire, and manufacturers are asked to state whether the relations between negro and white employees are friendly or strained at the present time.

The headquarters of the Atlanta Urban league are at 210 Auburn avenue.

DETROIT MICH TIMES
MAY 15, 1920

Form Organization For Negro Problem

A organization has been forme of Negro social workers in Detro for the purpose of discussing th many problems connected with th great increase in the Negro popula tion of the city.

This organization is to be known as "Council of Social Work." Forrester B. Washington of the research bureau of the Detroit Community union is president, Miss Marie Seymour of the board of health, treasurer; Miss Olive Williams, of the St. Aubin branch of the Y. W. C. A., secretary, and the following additional members are on the executive board: Miss Alma Moore of the Visiting Nurse association, John C. Dancy, Jr., of the Detroit Urban league, and Miss Edith Wesley of the board of health.

The first meeting will take place on Saturday evening, May 15, at the Columbia community center. John C. Dancy will address the organization on the "Homeless Negro men in Detroit."

DUPLICATION IN RELIEF WORK HAS DECREASED

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
MAY 26, 1920

So Says Director of Social Agencies, in Annual Report.

Features of social work in Cincinnati between the signing of the armistice and the present time were set forth in the report of C. M. Bookman at the annual meeting Wednesday of the Council of Social Agencies, of which he is director. Major duplication no longer exists in relief work in Cincinnati, the report says, which also announces "a sound and lasting development in the field of citizenship."

"Immediately following the war," Bookman states, "many isms, radical and conservative, were proposed and heralded by small groups of followers as solutions of social ills. Each group was intolerant of the other, and there was a general attitude of suspicion of all social work. By education, this attitude has changed, for, however well organized economically society may become, a certain social deficit will always exist and must be borne by society."

One of the needs still existing in Cincinnati, Bookman reported, is that of a negro hospital and clinic in the West End. He gave a brief resume of the financial campaign for the community chest, whereby $1,975,000 was secured.

Friday afternoon there will be a joint meeting of the Advisory and Executive committees of the Community Council.

COLORED FOLKS TO RAISE $5000 FUND

PIQUA O DISPATCH
JUNE 26, 1920

The Rally at the Park avenue Baptist church last Sunday netted the sum of $379 for the fund with which to provide a community center for colored people. It is planned to raise the sum of $5,000 and every effort is to be made to secure this amount by fall.

The colored men and women who are back of the campaign to raise the money ask that they be given all the assistance possible by the public. Trustees of the fund are, Ward Rial and Alonzo Smith.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1920

Plan Negro Surveys.

Organization of the Negro Industrial Commission recently appointed under act of the last General Assembly was perfected in Jefferson City last week. Representative men of the negro race in Missouri were selected by Governor Gardner for the Commission. The body organized by selecting N. C. Bruce of Dalton, chairman. The other members are: J. B. Coleman of Columbia, Joseph Haskell of Maysville, E. Rucker Andrew County, Levi Ribault, Ste. Genevieve, A. C. Maclin, Hannibal, Burt Hayden, Kirkwood, Philip Jordan, St. Louis, B. F. Butler, Callaway County, and C. A. Franklin of Kansas City. The majority of the members of the Commission are successful educators among their people. Professor Bruce, the chairman, is not only the head of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, the leading negro vocational school in Missouri, but is a practical farmer and is a champion corn grower and holds several world records in producing the greatest number of bushels of corn per acre. The Commission is charged with making an investigation of industrial and educational conditions among the 200,000 negroes in the state. The Commission will report results of its surveys of these conditions to the Governor and the next session of the Legislature.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 30, 1920

NEGRO TAX WEEK

Campaign Planned for Support of Colored Charities.

A unique campaign including a tax week has been planned by the negroes of Memphis. The campaign is to cover a period of seven days, beginning July 2 and closing July 10. The proceeds from this campaign are to be equally distributed between the federated charities, the old folks and orphans home and the community center.

A large campaign is being planned for the fall to cover the budget of these agencies for the ensuing year, but at present the expense of repairs and upkeep of the homes and charities and the extension work for children's welfare, which includes work at the Plymouth Community House, expenses for outings, camping trips and the laying out of tennis and croquet courts at Orange Mound, Howe Institute and in the Klondike district, must be met.

The tax is voluntary and every negro citizen will be asked to give 10 cents for every $100 personal or otherwise owned property or one cent for every dollar earned per month. A large corps of workers will reach every part of the city. Dr. J. L. Deloney will manage the campaign and a large committee will assist. All subscriptions will be published.

ALEXANDER PRESIDENT OF NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JANUARY 19, 1920

Louis J. Alexander was elected president of the Negro Community Center established by Negro church and welfare workers at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Madison School annex, East Fayette street and Irving avenue. There were about 100 persons present during the session which was addressed by Mrs. Lucius R. Knowles, director of the Montgomery center.

Other elected officers were Mrs. F. K. Burns, vice-president; J. O. Smith, secretary; R. Hamilton Jones, treasurer.

In her address to the organizers, Mrs. Knowles promised them hearty support from the Montgomery center. She related the progress that has been made by various communities throughout the city and expressed the hope that the Negro center would develop rapidly. It is planned to have the center meet at regular intervals for singing and other entertainment programs.

Clarence Maloney was elected community director. He will meet with officers this week to map out the community's program of activities for February.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE ADOPTS PLANS ON WELFARE WORK.

By Associated Negro Press

Alexandria, La., July 8.—A conference for the purpose of formulating plans for a wlfare plan for the Negroes of this State closed its sessions last Friday night. Sanitation and Health; Housing and Living Conditions; Provision for Idle Moments Law and Order; Publicity and the Newspaers; Segregation Laws; Race Pride and the Presrvation of Race Integrity; Economic Problems; Co-operation; Church Responsibility; Schools, Farm and Home Life, are features of the plan adopted.

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 11, 1920

MUSICAL SETTLEMENT.

Opening in October of a settlement for colored children at the Urban League and Community Center, 690 E. Long-st, is announced by the Women's Music Club. It will be called "The Catherine Tuttle Settlement," in memory of Miss Tuttle, who was much interested in colored people. Mrs. Ella May Smith will be headworker and one of the piano teachers, with Nellie B. Stout, Edith Fidler Lewis and Marie Collins. Mrs. Smith and Marguerite Morlen will be voice teachers; Alan Schaefer, violin and orchestra; and Jeanette Lewis Doty, mandolin, guitar and banjo.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY IN SESSION

The Negro Organization Society, incorporated, is holding a four days' session at Newport News, some of the most prominent educators among that race being in attendance. Yesterday's meeting opened with devotional exercises, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. George D. Jimmerson. Music was furnished by the choir of St. Paul's church of Newport News. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor P. W. Hiden, of Newport News, W. H. C. Brown and Emily Thomas. Responses were made by Prof. W. F. Crasty, of the State Teachers' Association, and Dr. L. L. Downing.

Prof. C. W. Florence delivered an address on "The Educational Needs of the Negroes of Virginia." Several reports were read, including that of the society's field agent, all of which showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Today's program includes a number of addresses and papers, as well as committee reports.

Motion Pictures to Be Shown to Negroes

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JULY 23, 1920

Motion pictures will be shown in the South Dallas Negro Park at Myers and Nellie streets for the first time Saturday night and thereafter each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday night, W. F. Jacoby, Superintendent of Playgrounds, announced Friday.

BRIDGEPORT CONN POST
MARCH 30, 1920

MAKES PLEA FOR NEGROES

That Bridgeport's rapidly increasing negro population should have a recreation center was the statement made at a meeting of the Pastors' association yesterday by Justice George W. Wheeler. He urged the association to provide some place where these people may enjoy the wholesale pleasures under proper conditions and upon his recommendation the matter was referred to the Executive committee or thorough investigation.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JANUARY 10, 1920

Ask Negro in Welfare Bureau Post

Negroes of Philadelphia have asked one of their own race be named head of the colored division, bureau of recreation, Department of Welfare. A delegation headed by G. Edward Dickerson, candidate for Council, visited Director Tustin and Mayor Moore, asking support of their plan.

TAGS TO BE SOLD TODAY FOR BENEFIT OF URBAN LEAGUE

Leading stores of Atlanta will each assign one of the members of their sales force to selling tags today for the Urban league, the day having been declared "official tag day" by officials of the league.

The tags are to be sold to help pay the operating expenses of the league, which has for its purpose the improvement of housing conditions and helping indigent negroes who are unable to earn a livelihood.

Stores which will have a tag saleslady follow: Davidson, Paxon, Stokes company, M. Rich & Bros. Co., J. P. Allen & Co., Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose company and H. G. Lewis.

Negro girls will also sell the tags on the streets.

Urban League Notes.

The New York Urban League Industrial Committee held its first monthly meeting on Friday, November 12th, 1920 at the home of Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann, 54 West 53rd street. A general discussion on the scarcity of work and necessity of urging boys and girls to stay in school until they have acquired skill in particular lines, was engaged in. Mr. Theobald and Mr. Ross, both public school principals, endorsed the plan of putting before the children and parents the folly of stopping school when there is no work available. Reports were read by H. D. Gregg, industrial secretary, and his assistant, Miss Maxwell. Those present were Mrs. A. J. Erdman, chairman; Mrs. McDougald, vocational counselor of P. S. 119; Miss Elizabeth Walton chairman of New York Urban League; Miss Rose Schniederman of the Women's Trade Union League; Miss Maxwell, New York Urban League; Mrs. Politzer of the Juvenile Employment Service; E. K. Jones National Urban League; J. H. Hubert, New York Urban League; H. D. Gregg, New York Urban League; Mr. Theobald and Mr. Ross, public school principals, and Mr.

NAT'L URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page)

Springfield, Mass.; John T. Emlen and A. L. Manly, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. W. Layton, of Philadelphia; John T. Clark, of Pittsburgh; John C. Dancy, of Detroit; Wm. Conners, of Cleveland; G. W. Buckner, of St. Louis; E. C. Lane, of Kansas City; William L. Evans, of Chicago; A. B. Nutt, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Margaret Saunders, of Plainfield, N. J., and Elmer Wilson, Westfield, N. J.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1920

MISS DRUSILLA E. TANDY

Social Service Worker at The First Congregational Church

FOR THE NEGROES OF PITTSBURGH

THE coincidence of many national events of surpassing interest to those concerned for the social welfare has lately somewhat belated the reporting of smaller local developments of significance. Legislatures and courts, labor departments and national associations have been investigating the effects of the northward migration of Negroes, and accounts of race riots have filled the front pages of the newspapers. At the same time there has taken place in Pittsburgh, not widely noticed, one of those smaller changes and adaptations of social effort which prove the vitality and thoroughness of American social work. Kingsley House, eminent among American settlements, during the fall has quietly left not only its habitation of many years, but the neighborhood of its activity, has handed over its home to another agency without compensation and started afresh in a different neighborhood, in a small, rented house. For some years, the hill district around Kingsley House had gradually become settled by colored people drawn to the steel city, especially during the war, in ever increasing numbers. The question, first faintly asked, how to adapt the work of the settlement to an entirely changed set of circumstances, soon became critical and required an answer. Was the settlement to devote itself to the elementary problems of raising standards in a new population, recruited largely from the poorest sections of the South and with very little knowledge of what life in a large city implied in social obligations? Could it combine such activity with the going concern of rich and varied relationships with the older residents, especially those of foreign birth? Or was the house to fight the encroachment of the newcomers with their different ideas upon a social environment created by years of effort? The Kingsley Association decided to leave out of the reckoning all personal preferences and to act entirely in the interests of the community as a whole. Instead of carrying on ineffective efforts to improve the lot of the Negro neighbors in the midst of other activities it turned over its home for a five years' development of intensive work for Negroes alone to the National Baptist Board—the denomination to which the churches had already through a comity arrangement turned over the question of the northern migration of the Negroes. Under these new auspices and under the new name of Morgan Community House, the former Kingsley House is now conducting an experiment in welfare work for Negroes which will be watched with keen interest in every city that has a similar problem. It will not be conducted, let it be added, in any narrow sectarian spirit.

spirit, but with the active cooperation of the former residents and other men of various denominations.

This is not the first time that Kingsley House has turned the results of its efforts over to other agencies. Like many other settlements, it conceives its task in a perpetual wakefulness to new needs and a frequent pioneering in new methods to meet these needs. Vocational work of street boys, a night school for foreign-born, a dispensary, milk supply for children, playground work, library, kindergarten—all have proved stepping stones to awaken the community generally to its responsibilities. The new home is in the congested Italian section of East Liberty; the new work will largely be starting at the bottom. Before the decision was made, the contributors of Kingsley Association were consulted individually, and they approved it. The social survey of the neighborhood, under the direction of Dr. Folsom of the University of Pittsburgh, with which the new work was initiated has already been mentioned in the SURVEY.

THE RESULT OF A SURVEY

We told of a local survey of a city block which was made in this city some months ago, and promised to give the results of the same.

This survey gave facts—good facts and bad facts—mostly bad facts however. And the first result was to make a lot of people "fighting mad." "'Taint so," said some, but "'Taint so" soon changed into "If it is so what shall we do," when it was found that the facts made public were very conservative. In other words, everybody wanted a program. People began to look into social conditions among our people and to examine and compare and prepare for better things. Because this survey revealed some unpleasant facts, more people are actually looking at the conditions around their own neighmorhoods than ever before. And when you can get people doing that something good is going to be accomplished.

But more has been accomplished. Last Sunday the City of Philadelphia turned our Equity Hall, a property worth $25,000 to a committee headed by Bishop W. H. Heard: $300,000 worth of property which the city owns in the neighborhood. These properties will eventually be torn down and a playground erected in their stead, which playground will be directed by this committee.

The City at great cost has renovated the building, installed three offices, and social workers, sanitary inspectors and others will work out a program for civic betterment. This is the first time in the history of the city that such a center has been started and this first center is named for the first Negro poetess, Phillis Wheatley. Nearly a thousand people met last Sunday to open the center, and from the plans outlined a new day in methods of social improvement will be opened up to the colored people of Philadelphia, and a more thorough survey of the entire city will be undertaken, which survey will doubtless reveal hundreds of unseen opportunities our people have in the city and set them to use them.

Nat'l Urban League Holds 5th Annual Conference at Newark

Prominent Social Workers, Educators and Industrial Representatives Attend---Sixty-nine Organizations Represented

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Newark, N. J.—The annual conference of the National Urban League, held here October 20th-23d, was a banner conference in point of attendance of social workers and the interest and enthusiasm shown by them. The delegates were welcomed by the president of the New Jersey Urban League, Dr. W. H. Vail, and by Mayor C. R. Gillen of Newark. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, and member of the executive board of the National Urban League, responded to the welcome address.

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, outlined the program of the Urban League in the opening session. Delegates representing sixty-nine industrial and social organizations were present, in addition to which reports from League executives from twenty-one cities were heard.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, briefly presented the work of the National organization for the past year and announced its general program for the next year.

Great interest was manifested in the preliminary report of the findings of the Race Relations Commission of Illinois, appointed by Governor Lowden last year immediately following the race riots in Chicago. This Commission is composed of twelve members, six of each race, with two secretaries, one white and one colored, to make the

investigations. The report read was that of Charles S. Johnson, colored associate secretary.

Discussing Race Relations.

The subject, "Race Relations," was discussed by Dr. P. T. Durham, dean of Emery University, Atlanta, Ga., and Allen T. Burns, president, National Conference of Social Work. Working together was emphasized by both these workers.

Among the well-known educators and social workers who were also delegates in attendance were: James L. Usher, of the St. Louis High School; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal, Daytona Normal and Industrial School; Monroe Work, of Tuskegee Institute; Miss Anna B. Pratt, director of White-Williams Foundation of Philadelphia, W. R. Valentine, principal, Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J.; George E. Haynes, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington; A. H. Wyman, personnel director, Carnegie Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. J. R. Gregg, principal, Hampton Institute.

The following national and local executives took part in the discussions: Eugene Kinckle Jones and Alexander L. Jackson, of New York; T. Arnold Hill, of Chicago; Jesse O. Thomas, of Atlanta; James H. Hubert, of New York; Robert Elzy, of Brooklyn; William M. Ashby, of Newark, Matthew W. Bullock, of Boston; Rev. Holmes representing Dr. Wm. N. DeBerry, of

In some places there has developed friction everywhere it has stimulated a new consciousness of the significance of the Negro in American life.

"All of this is hopeful, in spite of the disturbance and uneasiness which has been caused. It reveals a discontent with the backward conditions in rural life. The Negro like other elements of our population is not content with the drudgery, the cheerfulness and the discomfort which surround rural life in many sections of the country. He moves because he wants something better.

"Personally, I am not very much alarmed at what has been called the exodus of the Negro from the South. There is very little danger of the shifting of the Negro population on a vast scale and I am satisfied that the bulk of the Negro population will remain in the South.

Many Dissatisfied

"Negroes who live in the country districts of the South are today dissatisfied with conditions there and are anxious to improve them. The future prosperity of the South as well as of the Negro himself lies in the ability of the one and the willingness of the other to improve rural conditions so as to keep this vast element of population on the land and insure to the succeeding generations a normal, progressive life on the soil that cannot be rivaled by anything that the city may have to offer.

"The Negro must be encouraged to own his own farm. He must be impressed with the necessity of owning his own land as the only safe foundation for permanent success. I think that careful observation will show that Negroes in the South are more backward in those places where they do not or cannot own land than in any other.

"Where the Negroes own their land there is a desire to be somebody and to do something, new aspirations are born and new desires awakened which mean that there are better homes, better clothing, better conduct, better boys and girls and better men and women.

Demonstration Work

"The next step in rural development among Negroes lies naturally in helping the farmer to get the best results out of his farm operations. It is discouraging to spend a long season in cultivation only to have some pest or turn in weather conditions destroy the results of hard work. The Negro in all of his years of tilling the soil has found as yet no automatic processes for successful results in farming.

"It is the design of the farm demonstration work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to change all of this and to make farming intelligent and attractive. But after 14 years' operation the number of demonstrators among Negroes has increased until there are about 268, a handful among the Negro farm operators.

"The rapid extension among the Negro farmers of this service is an economic investment which would bring results in money as well as in contentment. There should be effective instruction of boys and girls in agricultural methods, adequate equipment of state schools and colleges to make for agricultural leadership that is indispensible.

"The third step is to surround the farm life with all of the advantages of living that will make it wholesome and attractive. Home life calls for improvement and the cabins must give way to homes where social life may be cultivated.

"The schools of the South call for improvement and consideration must be given to the country church. All of these things must be taken up and considered by these agencies that are seeking to better conditions in the United States. Let us not forget that 1,000,000 Negroes are waiting for help and inspiration."

The Raleigh Independent

INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH WORK AT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

3-20-20

More and more the church in this progressive age is beginning to see that its mission in the community is no longer for the purpose simply of administering to the people in a spiritual way, but it is realizing the fact as never before that unless it contributes its part to the building up of the people along social, moral, civic, as well ts spiritual lines, it will soon be called a back number. With this idea in view, many churches have enlarge their plans and programs so that they can meet the social, moral and civic needs of all the people in the community. To this end, the Congregational church has for two or more years operated on a small scale some institutional features. Having only limited facilities with which to operate this department, and without the whole time employment of a social worker, we have been unable to accomplish all that we desire. But with the coming of Miss Drusilla E. Tandy of Toleda, Ohio, who is a graduate of Morrison R. Waite School, a student of the College of Arts, Toleda University Tri-State Business University and the Toledo Conservatory of Music, and who has had special training and experience with institutional churhes, serving in such large centers as Toledo, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga. where she was connected with the First Congregational church we feel sure that we shall be able to go a long way is meeting the needs of this particular community.

The American Missionary Association of New York City has sent Miss Tandy that she might have general oversight of the social activities of the church. But in as much as the field of service is so large it will be utterly impossible for asy one person to do all of the work that should be done. For that reason, Mrs. V. C. lin, who is a graduate of Shaw versity, both the Academic and mestic Science Departments, h kindly consented to help in the Home Economic Department.

Along with other churches, we firmly beleive that as a church we can no better promote the material, civic and social welfare of our people of the city than to be the means of helping them along vocational lines. For that reason there will be the following classes. Home Economics; evening classes in reading, writing and arithmetic; shorthand and typewriting. Under the Home Economic Department, we hope to have plain and fancy cooking, preparation and serving of meals, well balanced meals, proper care of the home, care of infants and needlework. Miss Tandy will have charge of the business classes. The evening class will be conducted for working people who desire to further their studies. Miss Lovey Mayo, graduate of Hampton Institute, Va., and for a number of years teacher at Hampton, Tuskegee and Kittrell, will have direct charge of the evening classes.

Teh emphasis which in our day is being placed upon the study of domestic economy illustrative of the importance and breadth of this hitherto neglected field of education. Along with the steady development of domestic science must come necessarryily the steady development of domestic service. The latter must be lifted ultimately from its being thought of as a drudgery or menial occupation to the dignity of a lucrative profession.

Again, a working knowledge of domestic science is invaluable to every woman, whether it be necessary for her to earn her living as a domestic, or not. It is indispensable to the orderly conduct of any home. It is therefore coming to be recognized more and more as a necessary part of the education of every girl, regardless of her social standing. Therefore, a special course will be offered to home makers.

For the mutal benefit of both employer and employee, we shall conduct a free employment bureau, through which the best possible service will be given.

Special attention is to be gives the children and young people in this constructive program, by way of tht formation of clubs and arrangements for the entertainment and amusements which are so necessary to young life. The neighborhood playground will have a large place in our proposed program.

We covet the cooperation and support of both colored and white friends and especially do we appeal to the churches, assuring all that we shall do our best to serve this community in the largest way possible.

Tuesday night March 23rd. the public and all who wish to register for study in any of the classes are asked to be present. The class will be asked to serve refreshments free.

PLAN TO RAISE $2,500 TO AID URBAN LEAGUE

Campaign in Atlanta Will Begin Today and Will Last One Week.

One hundred men headed by William Driskell are launching a campaign in the interest of the Urban league, the campaign to begin October 3 and end October 10.

A committee headed by J. A. Hopkins will carry the message before all the colored churches of the city next Sunday. Because of six months of service in Atlanta, these citizens have decided that the Urban league has justified its existence and the colored people will be called upon to show their appreciation in terms of dollars.

A few accomplishments of the league follow:

1. Assistance to officials of the city in securing justice to number of unfortunate persons.
2. Assistance to city officials and realty dealers in securing needed repairs on dwellings of the poor.
3. Aid in the delinquency among juveniles and adults—Big Brother, Big Sister. Movement started with 35 Little Sister and 75 Little Brothers—poor, underprivileged boys and girls, each of whom is being encouraged by personal contact with a Big Brother or Big Sister.
4. Suppression of vicious dives and dance halls.
5. Noonday meeting in the industrial plants of our city, carrying the message of health and efficiency. The employees, in every case, are in hearty accord with this service.
6. In more than a score of cases we have amicably settled grievances that would surely have resulted in unnecessary law suits and suffering.
7. Relief untold to transients,, especially unprotected young girls passing through our city and victims of confidence and hold-up men.

With the continued help of friends we will continue to assist in the forward movement of Atlanta.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1920

Welfare Organization of Alabama Company Pulls off A Big Program; O. W. Adams and Driver Orators

The Birmingham Reporter 7-19

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS AT THESE PLANTS AND THE RACES AND LABOR ARE COOPERATING—OLD-FASHIONED BARBECUE WAS GIVEN—PROMINENT WHITE OFFICIALS VISIT THE PLANTS AND GIVE ENCOURAGING EXPRESSIONS.

That the colored workmen are provided for by the Alabama Company, with headquarters in Birmingham was thoroughly demonstrated Saturday when a program, worked out by Mr. W. F. Shillito, was put over in a most creditable way at Searles and Brookwood and Monday at Lewisburg, Ala. In these places a large number of Negro workmen are employed and they turned out almost a hundred per cent, and joined in the festivities of the day, celebrating the Fourth of July and listened to addresses from leading men of their own race, from men who work side by side with them every day and leading members of the race from Birmingham, Ala.

The company has instituted what is known as a welfare department and it was on this occasion the organization, headed by Mr. W. F. Shillito, and managed in the various plants by superintendents, committees and their associates, put over this program.

Saturday and Monday were great days in these plants. At Searles and Brookwood they came from every section of the county. The baseball game and other activities began as early as ten o'clock in the morning and there were some big sensations, but thoroughly constructive, from that hour to nightfall. Everybody was happy. Husabnds, accompanied by their wives and children, and special orchestras kept the crowds in a very satisfactory mood at intervals when there could have been a lull for the want of something to do.

The Eats.

The grounds were laden with good eats. Most every kind of edible four footed animal had been killed, barbecued and spread out with good, fresh light bread on the long tables, especially prepared for the occasion. At Searles at least one thousand people were fed and an equal number at Brookwood and Lewisburg. Barrels and tubs of lemonade were accessible and the committee was continuously saying, "help yourselves, help yourselves; you can't leave anything; it's for you; everybody must enjoy themselves." And to top the whole thing off, in keeping with old time Southern fashion, several hundred watermelons had been hauled to the grounds at Brookwood and Searles, and while lying under big shady trees, were sandwiched in with blocks of ice that caused the great multitude to swarm around and wait anxiously. And they waited. The committeemen were very studious in handling this mass of humanity; there came from some of the younger group these words: "When are we going to have the watermelon cutting?" and the chairman of the watermelon committee yelled out, "the watermelons will be cut right after dinner and just after our special speaker has finished." Wild cries went up for the speaker.

Superintendent J. H. Taylor at Searles was very active among the men and stayed with them until the program had started, enjoyed the music and spoke encouragingly of the work of Oscar W. Adams, his knowledge of the conditions, as well as making special references to W. B. Driver, who was then speaking at Brookwood. He told of the work of the Welfare Association, and the purpose of the company in instituting such a program on Liberty Day. He made a brief statement regarding the history of the American people and re-affirmed his confidence and further expressed his sympathy for the Negro and especially the Negroes in Alabama, and Searles in particular.

Among the most attractive features at Brookwood was the address of W. B. Driver, climbing of the greasy pole by 20 boys and egg and spoon contest. Twenty young men tried to go to the top of a greasy pole, upon which was placed a five dollar bill. This five dollars was placed there by using a ladder and these boys were contesting for this five spot. After so many trials, one ruddy, daring and studious lad reached the top. The beauty in his struggle was the courage he had and the tactful method of climbing. When he had finally reached the top, white spectators, as well as a large crowd of colored people yelled to the top of their voices and the whole mass of humanity resolved itself in wild cheers and continuous congratulations. Both Superintendent Tubb and Mr. W. F. Shillito were present. Mr. W. B. Driver, of Birmingham, delivered the chief address, using for his subject, "The Dignity of Labor." He discussed with the men the many ways by which they could make their labor profitable and how they would be further encouraged if they would show interest in their concerns and express appreciation for the efforts made for their comforts. He asked that the race become more steady and constant. He spoke for 40 minutes and was given the best of attention. He compared the miners' opportunities with those of other laboring men and showed the wonderful advantage the miner had to earn and save money. Mr. Driver was introduced by Mr. Coleman, a leading miner at Brookwood. Many hundred people went away expressing themselves as being encouraged over the address and the festivities of the day.

Oscar W. Adams, speaking at Searles on the same day, used for a subject, "Race and Community Devotion." He spoke of the history of the American people, giving the cause for the American revolution and the declaration of Independence. He told of welfare service and how necessary it is for race members to cooperate and show appreciation for the things being done for them in such a manner as can be perfected through a welfare association. He was plain in his condemnation of the extravagance of our people and the little respect they have for a dollar, its power to make a place and gain position for honor and respect. Seated near the rostrum was a little black boy and a little black girl. He brought these two children to the rostrum and held them up before the crowd and stated, "we must teach this black boy and this black girl that the best citizen in America, that the best citizen in a community is that citizen whose word and whose life are backed up with fundamental and worthy character, truth and honesty, thrift and industry. We cannot hope to make a big citizen unless within that individual is established American independence and a high conception of moral and lawful duty." He told the men of the wonderful opportunities before them and what the future held in store. He was optimistic in his views as it regards the laboring members of the race. He spoke of the large holdings of the Negro in the South and what he could do if he would put in full time and his money to the proper exchange and not be destroyed by foolish and flashy fashions. He paid high tribute to the faithful workmen at Searles, the spirit of the superintendent there and the company throughout its plants. He endorsed the welfare association and insisted on the members of his race joining in full cooperation and showing appreciation for the provisions being made. Adams was introduced by J. S. Campbell, a leading contractor of Searles, and several of the Negro ministers followed him with complimentary expressions.

Program Continues at Lewisburg.

A similar program to that of Searles and Brookwood was held at Lewisburg Monday, June 5th. At Lewisburg Oscar W. Adams and W. B. Driver were the speakers. They were introduced by Rev. Simmons. The speeches were of the same tone as at Brookwood and Searles and at all of these places the best of attention was given and the spirit of good will very high. Many improvements have been made at Brookwood and Searles, new play houses, lodge halls and churches are in course of erection. At Lewisburg is a two-story brick building for the colored school children. This structure has every modern convenience and offers every necessary comfort for the Negro people of that district. In fact, the improvements about the Alabama Company's plants have been marvelous in the last few months and the laborers are more concerned in these plants than ever before. At Lewisburg both Mr. P. G. Wood, superintendent, and Mr. W. Shillito were on the scene and encouraged the workmen. A number white friends present, including D Frank Willis Barnett, of The Ag Herald, expressed pleasure in th work being done for the colored people. The Birmingham News was represented by Miss Lucy Shark Williams.

The Welfare Department of the Alabama Company has only been in existence some two months, and is the result of considerable investigations made by Mr. Shillito, instructed by Mr. E. N. Rich, president of the company. Mr. Rich, while not a resident of Alabama, is deeply interested in the welfare of the company's employes, and is a strong believer in the value of a contented employee.

Future plans for the welfare of the company's employes embrace bath houses, and numerous features which will be developed at a later date. One plan in particular, so your correspondent is informed, is the apportioning of plots of ground to employes, for the purpose of cultivation. The company will assist its working people in every manner possible, and is conducting its welfare work irrespective of color.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES—ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Urban League Worker Appointed As Vocational Counselod For Colored Schools of Atlanta Georgia

Miss Mae B. Maxwell, formerly employed as Director of Survey and Room Registry of the Atlanta Urban League has been employed by the Juvenile Placment Bureau of the Federal Government as Vocational Counselor for the Colored Public Schools of Atlanta. A recent meeting was called in Atlanta by Miss Anna Y. Reed, Director of Juvenile Placement Bureau with some of the leading white and colored citizens and educators of the city at the City Hall for the purpose of establishing a cooperative basis of work between the Federal Government and the Public Schools of Atlanta. Mr. C. P. Campbll, Industrial Secretary of the Urban League was made chairman of the committee to recommend a colored person for the work among colored schools. He recommended Miss Maxwell, who was unanimously selected by the committee and was subsequently appointed to the place. She begins her new work December 1, 1920.

Helping the Negro

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 1, 1920

The latest annual report of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia opens with this paragraph:

The negro problem is one of the serious challenges to American social and industrial life. A race capable of industrious and clean living, and at the same time easily led, is a responsibility which tests our civilization and our democratic institutions.

All of which is true and well said, and conducive on the reader's part to a justifiable curiosity as to what line of action this association suggests. Wherefore, this from the same report:

The negroes of Philadelphia are the special interest of the Armstrong Association. The opportunities for service have greatly increased during the last few years and our burdens have become heavier. There has been a large migration of negro laborers from the south, which has greatly increased the difficulties of the situation. We do not expect such a migration this winter, but the 130,000 colored people already in the city need help and encouragement in order that their standard of living may be kept at so high a level that the tragedy of race antagonism and race riots may be avoided here. There is no real reason for such friction. It almost invariably begins among the lowest classes of both races. Education and good living conditions are the invariable solution.

With the negro, as with the white man, good living conditions are based first upon the ability of the individual to earn a living.

With the negro a chance to do this is not so easily obtained as with the white man. Prejudice has by no means been conquered. Race feeling still exists. Yet, as Wilmer Atkinson recently said in an open letter on the subject:

In our city of most splendid traditions toward the negro race, a city which gave it a chance to acquire property, to operate and maintain seagoing vessels, to amass property in the dark period before emancipation; which was the very center of the activities of the underground railroad during the later slave period, the negro expects an example of fair and generous dealing which shall blaze the trail of racial co-operation for the rest of the nation.

To bring about such co-operation is the chief aim of the Armstrong Association, which numbers among its managers some of the solidest of our men and women.

They know the surest way to help the negro is to help him help himself.

They know any other kind of assistance, tho temporarily beneficial, is debilitating in the long run. Because of this, they have centered their attention on obtaining a fair industrial chance for the negro. And the report of the industrial secretary evidences an encouraging measure of success in this effort.

It was easy enough for negroes to secure employment during the war. That emergency opened lines of work which thereto had been denied them. And they made good to such an extent that many of them were continued in their employment.

The close of the war made it necessary for the association's industrial department to find similar openings in peace-time activities for numbers of negroes thrown out of work by the signing of the armistice. And some idea of the adaptability of these applicants may be gained from the fact that situations have been found for scores of bookkeepers, carpenters, dressmakers, electricians, engineers, firemen, foremen, riveters, shoemakers, stenographers and social workers.

In all, during the twelve months of 1919 nearly 2000 negroes were placed by the association in positions of skill or trust, where wages or salaries were sufficient to admit of living conditions highly conducive to a degree of race betterment that could not be gained thru years of customary charitable endeavor.

The man or woman who helps himself to a better sort of life is the one who will most appreciate and best use the opportunities and advantages thus gained. In this the negro is not different from the white man. Of course, large numbers of his kind are not yet sufficiently aroused to the need for individual effort. But this organization has proved beyond doubt that the chief need is a chance to develop along lines of skilled labor.

Another phase of the work, and one of equal importance, is reflected in the following paragraph from the industrial secretary's report:

During the steel strike the Armstrong Association was called upon to assist in adjusting labor conditions at the Midvale Steel Works, where large numbers of negroes are employed. The industrial secretary spent several days making investigations. Suggestions were made which resulted in having negroes advanced to positions formerly closed to them and the general improvement of working and living conditions. This improvement affects fully 1000 workers.

In every way the Armstrong Association is proving the value of the negro as a citizen and a worker when he is given the incentive and opportunity to engage in constructive labor. Here in Philadelphia this race constitutes nearly one-twelfth of the population. And as Mr. Atkinson has wisely said:

In this great city of ours we should make the maximum use of this potential industrial group. The greater Philadelphia movement requires all of its productive resources. Tens of thousands of these men and women can be utilized in the factories and marts of trade. We must use these thousands to supply the great labor demands to the best purpose, but we must not forget that industry must have healthy, happy and ambitious workers; motives must be set up for greater efficiency and greater skill.

THE PASSING OF COMMUNITY SERVICE.

The crowning error of the public in its attitude toward organized play and the efficacy of properly directed leisure time is apparent in the recent decision to abandon the Service. The South Side Branch, which has accomplished an almost incalculable amount of good, goes with the others to the wall. Lack of money with which to carry on the work is the reason.

The South Side is a community within a community, and the branch serving it had what really amounted to an intensified problem. They accomplished their intentions well. Their community house was not a mere ornamentation to the neighborhood. It was used. Their community dances were attended, as they should be, by members of the community instead of professional dancers. They were the cleanest and best ordered dances anywhere in the city, and the associations were of such a nature as to permit parents at home a sense of security for their daughters. The free educational courses were a real opportunity. They were, in a small but growing measure, a popular university. The dramatic classes and the actual training for expression provided for a great number of young people opportunities which might ordinarily be regarded as luxuries. This instruction was competent and interesting. Mr. Lane, the director, has a sort of radiating personality. He was the ideal democrat; the best possible pick for the head of a community organization.

But the whole works has been junked, not because it did not serve a need, but because it failed to get the necessary support. Although the colored citizenry enjoyed its benefits and said as much, the colored citizenry was not on hand with even a considerable fraction of support. A membership campaign was in progress some time ago. The memberships were one dollar. A hundred people joined and paid their dollar for a year's privileges, while a couple of thousand used these privileges during the month. It is a sad travesty on our appreciation of what is good and beneficial. It is a mistake to let it go. If there is a chance to save it, it should be saved, and by the very people who profit by its service.

ASSAILS TUSTIN'S PLANS FOR NEGRO WELFARE WORK

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 7, 1920

Dr. Grammer Sees Political Menace in Separate Board; Urges Watch of Pension Work

Welfare Director Tustin's proposed bureau for negro welfare was attacked by the Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer last night as unnecessary and a political menace. The minister also asserted that Doctor Grammer's statements were made in the course of his farewell address as president of the Interchurch Federation of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of that body at the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets.

A group of independent citizens should assist in administering the mothers' fund, said Doctor Grammer, so as to make sure that ward politicians do not monopolize the recommendations for relief among widows.

The negro bureau, he said, is entirely unnecessary, and will be resented by the negroes as much as the "Jim Crow" cars. "I am also convinced," he continued, "from the nominee they have in mind to head this bureau, that it will be an instrument to build up a political organization among negroes."

Various reports from committees were read, including one from Mrs. William S. Ashbrook on a survey of motion-picture theaters in the city. The majority of the pictures, Mrs. Ashbrook said, are good, but others are in need of further censoring. She commended the work of the state board of censors.

The Rev. William V. Berg resigned as secretary, and was elected president to succeed Doctor Grammer.

tion of the mother's pension fund, shortly to be greatly enlarged, should be carefully watched so that the money may not be disbursed to political advantage instead of for charitable purposes alone.

WELFARE WORKERS MEET

Plans for "Massing" Work of Local Uplift Agencies Discussed at Luncheon.

In an effort to correlate the numerous agencies working towards the betterment of conditions among the race in the city, and to reduce to a minimum the overlapping of organizations, the local branch of The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People held a luncheon at the Phillis Wheatley Association, Wednesday, to which were invited the heads of the local organizations, and a number of citizens who are not identified officially with any organization.

The Association rightly believes that if each organization selected some specific work to do, then the united effort of all organizations would accomplish more tangible results than the present "hit and miss" policy of each organization "making a stab" at the plan of general welfare.

An analysis of the numerous suggestions offered in establishing a "liason" between the agencies indicate that all agree that some definite plan of attacking the problem of the masses, who are compelled to live in congested districts, should be mapped out. Secretary Geo. A. Mundy of the local branch of the association advises The Advocate that plans are under way to have other conferences soon.

Among those making short addresses were: Attys. F. E. Young, Harry E. Davis, Wm. R. Green, Hazel Mountain and Judge Jamison, Messrs. Wm. R. Conners, Robert K. Hodges, H. S. Chauncey and Miss Lucille Fleming.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1920

CLEVELAND O PLAINDEALER
NOVEMBER 24. 1920

This is Progress.

If negroes newly resident in the north everywhere undertook the solution of their particular problems in the spirit shown by the Negro Welfare Association of Cleveland, under the secretaryship of William R. Conners, better relations between the races would be encouraged and a generally more hopeful feeling created as to the outcome of the experiment which this industrial migration precipitates. This association was established about two and a half years ago by the Welfare Association of Cleveland. How well it is doing the work laid out for it is indicated by its annual report just made public.

The activities of the association are organized on industrial, housing and home economic lines. It handles delinquency, conducts researches, promotes education and health, cultivates legitimate publicity and undertakes community center activities. These are constructive purposes. How well the principles of the association are carried into practice is indicated by a survey of some of the last year's accomplishments.

For instance, the association secured the employment of women as welfare workers in plants where colored women are employed; it secured the employment of six colored men as welfare workers. It organized the colored employes in six large plants to promote industrial efficiency and good fellowship among the men. In co-operation with the federal board for vocational training and the school board, it conducted for six months a class in foremanship to qualify colored men for that position. It made an investigation of the causes of instability of colored employes in three plants and suggested plans which resulted in promptly straightening out the difficulty.

These are but a few items from a report covering a year of significant achievement. The negro and his white brother face the same community and national questions and must work out together the problems of national existence. Such organizations as the Negro Welfare Association are doing work of tremendous helpfulness to both races.

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
MAY 5. 1920

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER TO MEET THURSDAY NIGHT

The Negro Community Center organization of Syracuse will hold its regular monthly business meeting at the Madison School Annex Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Arthur Campbell, president of the club, will preside and bring to the consideration of those present some important business. A dramatic club, with Clarence Maloney, will perfect its organization and Prof. Lyndon Hoffman Caldwell will get together all young men wishing to form a young men's chorus. The members of the circle for Negro Relief are invited to be present on this occasion. After the business meeting an hour of recreation has been planned by Mrs. Lucia Knowles, superintendent of recreation in Syracuse.

URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK

The Savannah

Elects Notables to Board

Journal 2-14-20.

The Annual Meeting of the National Urban League which was held at Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Street, Wednesday, February 4th, 1920, was attended by a large and enthusiastic group of members. At the meeting the constitution was amended increasing the membership of the Board of Directors and legally completing the shortening of the name to National Urban League which had been agreed upon some months before.

The following notable additions were made to the list of officers, and to the Board of Directors: Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago was elected Vice-Chairman and W. R. Valentins, principal of the Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Mary McLeob Bethune, Principal, Daytona School for Girls, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, John W. Davis, President of West Virginia Collegiate Institute and Mrs. Raymond Robbins of the Women's Trade Union, Chicago, Ill., were added to the Board of Directors.

In opening the meeting, the president, L. Hollingsworth Wood, said: "As Chairman, I want to voice my very sincere appreciation of the splendid character of the work done by the paid workers as well as by the devoted people who are giving their time, energy and money to bring about the realization of our program. Those of us who from time to time are able to attend the public conferences are continually impressed with the spirit of devotion and the ability with the work is carried on."

The report of the Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, which followed showed expenditures for the year amounting to $36,436.90 with a national budget for 1920 which the work is carried on." of $40,000.00

In a brief resume of the work for the year, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, spoke of the enlargement of the national staff and the proposed furthur extention of the work by the addition of a publicity and an industrial secretary.

There are now thirty-two active organizations of the League with several additional cities in process of completing organizations.

During the year, one hundred thirty-seven industrial plants have been induced by the League's branches to admit Negro workers and so far these workers have given satisfaction.

The report on industry further showed new ventures in various cities; classes in training for welfare work and foreman ship in factories are being conducted in St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland in response to a demand from industrial plants Labor organizations in various communities are inviting Negroes to join the Unions of Organized Labor, and whenever this is done in good faith, the League is advising the Negroes to think in terms of affiliation However, when industrial unions are striking for higher wages or more consideration from capital—although declining to admit Negroes to membership are asking Negroes to refrain from taking the position of the striking workmen—The League assumes no attitude whatever towards the situation as it knows it will be futile to advise Negroes not to become strike breakers under such conditions. This point of view following some what extended discussion was endorsed as the position of the League, and the Steering Committee was instructed to formulate such a statement for publication.

Natl. Urban League

The Savannah

Ex. Board Meets

Journal 2-26-1920

The Executive Board of the National Urban League at its quarterly meeting held at Russell Sage Foundation June 14 had a representative gathering and an interesting session. Miss Nannie Burroughs, President National Training School, John Hope, President Morehouse College and W. R. Valentime, President Bordentown Training School were out of town members present. Among others present were: Roger N. Baldwin, Miss Ella Sachs, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts Miss Elizabeth Walton, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Alexander L. Jackson, Jesse T. Thomas and Eugene Kinckle Jones.

The League has worked untiringly for the Negro's advance in industry for the report to the board of the action taken by the American Federation of Laor at its recent convention n Montreal was heard with special nterest. The League was largely instrumental in bringing about the action f the Federation on the Negro affiliation at Atlantic City last year. Realizing that its favorable action however meant but little because the enforcement remained in the hands of the internationals and local organizations, the League has continued its efforts to make the action of the National of some benefit to Negroes in the local communities.

Conferences have been held with representatives of both labor and capital and local unions have been approached on the subject. In insolated cases good results have been obtained. Some of the largest unions however have the word "white" in their constitutions and efforts has been made to reach these groups.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, a member of the Executive Board of the National Urban League and President New York School Teachers' Union, led the fight at the Montreal convention for recognition for Negroes, resulting in the following resolutions, which are a part of those formulated by the National Urban League:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has taken a firm position the claims of Negro labor to fair and impartial sharing of the benefits of organized labor, and

Whereas despite this attitude of the American Federation of Labor encouraging results have not followed and millions of Negro working-men continue ignorant of the benefit of collective bargaining, thus militating against the successful operation of the Federation in its fight for a square deal, be it

Resolved, that Negro organizers be appointed where necessary to organize Negro workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Jackson, Educational Secretary, reported that 24 students representing 15 colleges had filed application for the annual League Fellowships, and these applicants have taken the preliminary examination.

PLAN DIVISION OF SERVICE ACTIVITY FOR NEGRO RACE

DAYTON O. JOURNAL
JANUARY 11, 1920

Separate Sections Planned to Handle Work With Colored People.

Divisions of service for the colored population of Dayton, such as educational, economic, humanitarian, civic, recreational, housing, industrial and religious have been recommended by the ten colored organizations affiliated with Community Service Council.

It is planned to form departments for the various indicated branches of service affecting the colored people of this city. The affiliated organizations are Linden Center, Community Service Council, Aristos society, Colored Women's league, Ministerial Alliance, Federation of Colored Women's clubs Central Mothers' club, West Side Mothers' club, Edgemont Mothers' club and Mother Scott Home association.

At a meeting of the representatives of these bodies yesterday reports were received showing that 24 distinct colored groups are at work, with a membership of 777. More than 2,500 individuals have been personally reached and mothers' clubs, girls' clubs and a post (Lee Carpenter post) of the American Legion have been formed. Educational classes in commercial law, bookkeeping and other commercial subjects are being maintained. During Decem - 4,000 colored persons were entertained and 24 neighborhood socials were conducted.

URBAN LEAGUE AIDING AT COLORED LIBRARY

An educational section of the South Atlanta library for negroes of this city has been established through the Atlanta Urban league, an organization for the uplift of the negro race. Mae Maxwell, secretary, is in charge of work among the girls and seventy-five have already enrolled. She will be at the library every Monday afternoon for the enrollment of all who wish to join. Work among the boys is in charge of Cyrus Campfield, industrial secretary. The league is conducting a drive for financial assistance for the league.

War Camp Community Service will be stricken out at the end of this month and Community Service introduced in Houston. A budget of $25,000.00 has been underwritten with an appropiation of $5,000.00 for the Negroes of the city. The Negroes have agreed to raise $3,000.00 and the white citizens have agreed to augment this amount with $2,500.00 and keep the Center open as a permanent assett to the city.

Some Civic pride. The Negroes on Arnold street have raised $500.00 with which they will have the city gravel that mud hole for three blocks.

On the 26th the Pool Hall case will come before the Supreme Court for the final test. We predict this is the end of an abused innocent sport.

Houston Tex. Observer 11-17-20

CLUB REOPENING AID TO COLUMBUS COLORED RACE

COLUMBUS O. DISPATCH
MAY 30 1920

Secretary of Urban League Says Institution Is Help for Social Progress.

PLAYGROUNDS PLANNED

Organization Deals with All Sorts of Problems Confronting Negro Race.

"The re-opening of the Red Circle Community club at 690 East Long street as a community center for colored people, is a long step forward in the work of social betterment," E. A. Carter, secretary of the Urban league declared Saturday.

"In the work of reconstruction," said Mr. Carter, who is a Harvard graduate, and a veteran of the World war, having spent 14 months overseas with the Buffaloes, it is important that the negro element of the community should not be neglected, and the tremendous increase in the colored population of almost every northern city has created some perplexing problems in race adjustment.

BIG INCREASE IN COLUMBUS.

"Take Columbus for instance. Its negro population has increased nearly 300 per cent in the past 10 years. This increase has largely come from the South, and immediately caused tremendous congestion in the negro districts. The already existing scarcity of dwellings became more acute and the progress of the newcomer was just as much retarded. A community center where colored social and civic groups can meet, where classes can be formed in home budget making, in the care of the sick and other necessary things, becomes almost paramount if progress along social lines is to be made.

"The Columbus Urban league feels that in securing the re-opening of the center, it has achieved something worth while and it is now about to turn its attention to playground facilities for colored children. Our work does not only deal with recreation, but with delinquency among colored girls and boys and adults, with industry and employment, with housing the colored people and with general welfare.

AIDS SOCIAL AGENCIES.

"The Urban league has co-operated with over 30 different social agencies in its work among negroes, and during the past year, more than 1400 cases have passed through its different departments. Co-operating with O. S. U. department of sociology, 500 dwellings inhabited by colored people were investigated as to sanitation, fire hazard, repairs, etc."

Mr. Carter was enthusiastic in his hope for the future, especially in the field of industry. "It is our experience," he said, "that the negro is a reliable, regular and sober workman when he has the same incentive as other labor. If the colored man is not a good workman, there is usually a cause, and the Urban league seeks to find that cause and remove it. Sometimes it is a little mal-adjustment at home, sometimes it is a lack of understanding in the factory or shop, but as a rule we find it.

"We have been unable to supply the demand for labor which has come to our office, but at least we are doing much better than a few weeks ago when the labor situation was pretty bad. Our aim, in short, is to be in the front line in seeking the betterment of living conditions among colored people in every possible way, whether it be housing or health, or industry or recreation. Through the community center and playgrounds as the Urban league hopes to develop them, I believe the negro will be a better citizen."

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
DECEMBER 20, 1919

How Negroes Live in Detroit.

A sub-committee of the "Americanization committee" of the Board of Commerce of Detroit has presented a report about the conditions in which negroes live in that city, from which the extracts below are taken. They have informing value to white and negro readers of The State.

This description is of the district and the houses in which half the negro population of Detroit live:

"The problem that Detroit has to face in its congested districts is the same as every great and growing city has had to face in the past—overcrowded conditions, unsanitary conditions, vice conditions, and the exploitation of the inhabitants in the districts by rapacious landlords, retail dealers, etc. It's the same old problem. Conditions are the same as are found in other great centers of population. Here we see whole blocks, yes, streets, filled with mean, ramshackle, rickety, wheezy shacks; down at the heel in every sense of the word. The only condition that keeps them from tumbling down is their proximity to each other. These, with rare exceptions, are sans plumbing equipment of any kind, and are totally unfit for decent habitation."

Yet the cost of this kind of living is not low—it is low living in all things except cost:

"We have said that this condition prevails in every great city. But it is aggravated tremendously in Detroit by the exorbitant rents which the families have to pay for such inadequate and noisome shelter. The dirtiest, dilapidated shack, fronting an alley, will bring in to the landlord at least $60 a month, and some yield as high as $100 a month. This enormous rental makes it imperative that the family responsible for the payment of the rent take in roomers and boarders. Hence, in this area, hundreds of such 'homes' are literally covered from cellar to garret with 'flops.' And, in many cases, these 'flops' are used by night workers in the day time and day workers at night, the family, of course, taking the least desirable part of a room."

Will negroes of the South regard this city of Detroit as inviting as a place of residence? The question may not be answered hastily. How much better are the negro quarters in the cities of the South? Are their streets clean? Have the houses which the Southern negroes rent bath rooms and running water? Are they screened? Are they painted? Judging from the picture in "The Detroiter" (the magazine of the Board of Commerce) from which our information is derived, no negro district in Columbia is worse than this one having a population of 20,000, which is more than Columbia's number of colored inhabitants, and perhaps none here is quite so bad—but negro slums are to be found in Columbia and in every Southern town. It will be said, indeed, that, the winter climate of Detroit being severe, the suffering caused by bad housing is much greater than in the South but the truth is that when the mercury is five degrees below 32 here, the frost bites as sharply as when it stands at 27 in Detroit. Moreover, the mortality rate in the negro population in the South is unanswerable evidence that, generally, the living conditions of negroes in the North are as good as they are in the Southern cities.

The description of the "homes" of the negroes in Detroit is harrowing but Southern white people of candid minds will not derive satisfaction by comparing them with the dwelling of Southern negroes nor will the Southern negroes regard it as a conclusive argument against migration.

The Detroit committee concludes its report with these statements and recommendations:

"The housing of vice so close to the central negro district should not be allowed.

"In every case where a white family has vacated a house, the rent has been increased from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. per year.

"Here in our fair city where the negroes are forced to do without light and air and the ordinary decent sanitary conveniences, is an abuse that should not much longer be tolerated.

"Houses should be constructed for negro men and women, preferably in units, as has been done in Washington and Cincinnati, and other cities, these to be conducted along approved methods, owned by men who would be content with 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. net income on their investment.

"This fust be done tactfully and carefully, as it has been pointed out that in Detroit we have been particuly and happily free from the race riots that other cities have suffered. This is probably due to the fact that no attempt has ever been made to construct segregated colonies, that the negroes and whites through the central sections are mingled very freely together, that apparently the greatest harmony prevails. Whether this is an ideal condition from many points of view is a question, but nevertheless it has resulted in preventing any serious racial warfare."

The necessary inference is that when the city of Detroit shall carry out in good faith these benevolent plans, Detroit will be a more desirable dwelling place for negroes by far than are most communities, North or South, in the United States.

NEGRO AUXILIARY OF THE CHARITIES ELECTS OFFICERS

4-23-20
Constitution

A meeting of the colored auxiliary of the Associated Charities was held yesterday at the Wheat Street Baptist church, at which the present officers were re-elected for the coming year: P. J. Bryant, chairman; R. H. Singleton, vice chairman; C. C. Cater, secretary; Eva Coles, treasurer, and Georgia Jones, assistant treasurer.

Louise Ware, financial secretary of the white branch of the association, presided, and R. C. Dexter, general secretary, addressed the meeting on the social service work during the past year and the work planned for 1920.

The colored auxiliary raised $1,200 for the work last year, maintaining two colored workers, and Chairman Bryant has asked it to raise $3,000 for the current year's expenses.

THE MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

St. Louis Independent
4-10-20

Conducted by the University of Missouri, — A Training School for Social Workers, 2221 Locust St., St. Louis

The Missouri School of Social Economy announces a short course in Recreation for colored workers, to be given in co-operation with the the Division of Parks and Recreation of the City of St. Louis, begin April 7th and closing May 8th. The course looks forward to the examination given by the Efficiency Board for playground workers, but no one taking the course is guaranteed a position.

Any colored man or woman over eighteen years of age who is a high school graduate, or who is completing the high school course in June 1920, is eligible for admission to the class.

Registration may be made by mail and must reach the Missouri School of Social Economy, 2221 Locust St., not later than Monday, April 5th. The Class will not be conducted unless at least twelve people have registered.

Lecturers will be given on Wednesday afternoon from four to five o'clock for five weeks beginning Wednesday, April 7th. A class in folk dancing will be given for five weeks on Wednesday following the lecture from four to five o'clock. A class in games will be conducted for five successive Saturdays beginning April 10th from 9:30 to 11:30.

A nominal fee of $3.00 will be charged. All sessions will be held at the Abraham Lincoln Community Center, corner Garrison and Lucas.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
MAY 15, 1920

National Urban League Will Be Entertained in Newark Next Fall

Plans for the entertainment of the National Urban League at its annual meeting October 13 to 16 in this city were discussed yesterday afternoon by the New Jersey Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes at a meeting of the executive committee at the headquarters, 212 Bank street. Carl Bannwart, chairman of the committee, was empowered to appoint a special committee to confer with E. K. Jones, executive secretary of the national society, next Monday in New York.

That two entertainments will be given for the benefit of the state league was reported by the executive secretary, William M. Ashby, The High School Council, a club which meets at the league headquarters, will give a barn dance Friday night at the Red Men's Hall, South Orange and a block dance will be given by the league July 19. Through the employment department 112 applicants were placed last month, Mr. Ashby stated. The family welfare division handled twenty-seven cases. The secretary also stated an increasing number of organizations are making use of the headquarters.

Social Conditions, Improvement of. — 1920.

General.

URBAN LEAGUE FIELDS DEVELOP RAPIDLY

League Secretaries in Great Demand As Speakers

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League and T. Arnold Hill, western field secretary of the National Urban League and executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, have spent a busy month on the field directing changes and completing new organizations. Mr. Jones attended and addressed the first Industrial Welfare Workers' conference in Pittsburg, Feb. 19th-20th, held in co-operation with the Pittsburg Urban League and the Employers' Association. The delegates in attendance were of both races and represented 17,500 workers. Mr. Jones spoke on the "Negroes Future in Industry", and closed with the prophecy that in the new day dawning for the Negro worker, any changes coming will be for the better and that such changes will come largely thru the Negro proving his efficiency by making good in his present job and taking advantage of all opportunities for advancement both in wages and in the scale of employment. He warned Negro workers to be wise in organization, neither allowing himself to be exploited or used as a cat's paw by capital nor to make unprofitable alliances with organized groups that are known to be antagonistic at heart.

Elmer A. Carter, Harvard 1912, accompanied Mr. Jones to Columbus, Ohio, to take charge of the Columbus Urban League, reheving Howard R. Gregg who resigned as executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League to become Industrial Secretary of the New York Urban League.

Miss Katherine Lealtad of Macalester College, St. Paul Minnesota Class 1913, and for the past two years student secretary of the Young Women Christian Association, has also recently been added to the staff of the New York Urban League as head of the Department of Research.

T. Arnold Hill has just completed the foundation of an Urban League in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., where interesting groups of colored and white citizens have organzed and elected a strong executive board to handle the affairs of the league.

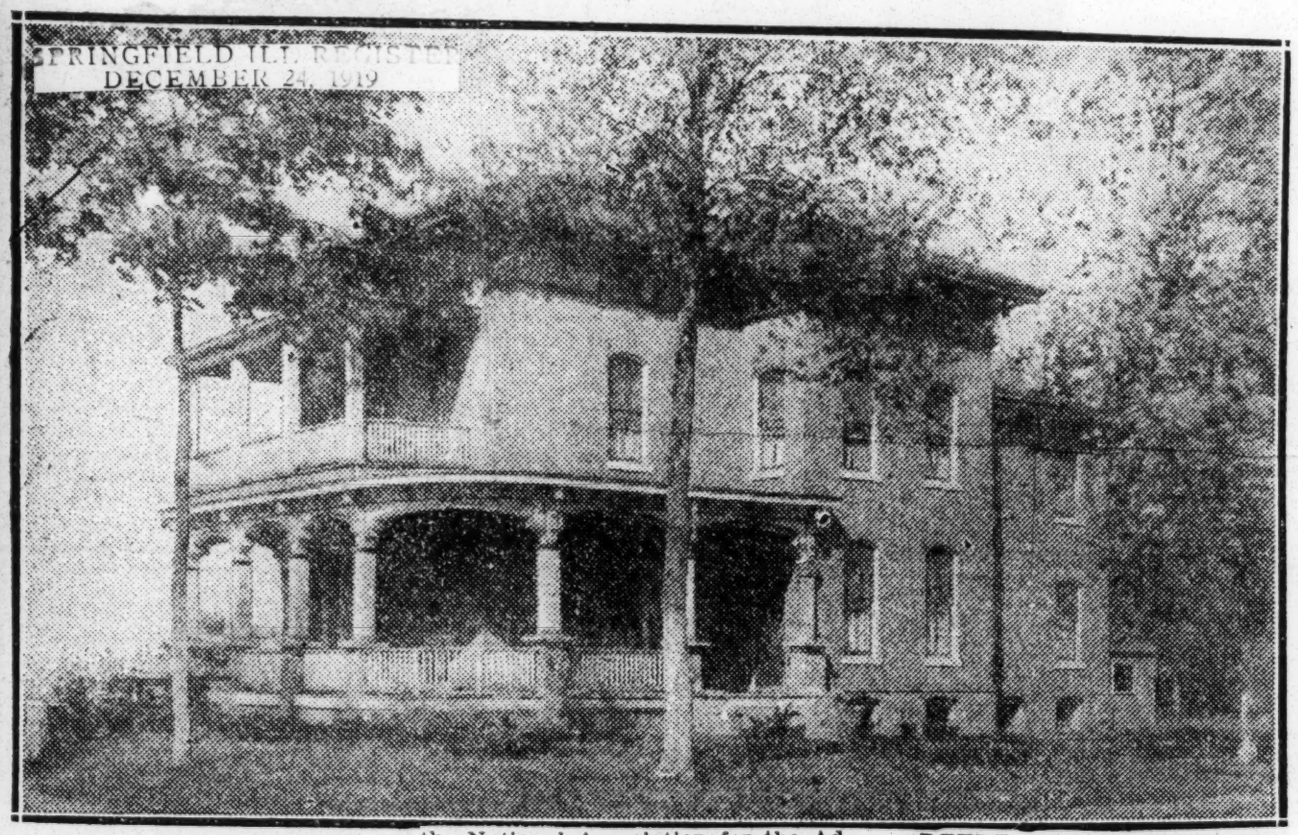
The National Urban League has enlarged its facilities for conducting research and investigation to meet the constant requests for information of all sorts. The Department of Research is in charge of Mrs. Lillian A. Turner at headquarters, 127 East 23rd street, New York City.

Alexander L. Jackson, educational secretary of the National Urban League who has been loaned by the league to the Interchurch World Movement for its college campaign for Christian service, was one of the speakers at the first campaign meeting held at Hampton Institute, Feb. 21-22nd. Mr. Jackson also represented the league in Boston, Feb. 24th, at a mass meeting held jointly by the trustees of Hampton, Tuskegee, Penn and Calhoun schools, speaking on the subject "The Negro in the North." He told of the housing difficulties encountered by the southern Negro coming north, further stressing the fact that his troubles in the north are economic and capable of solution at the hands of the intelligent thinking young generation. "Race Relations" said Mr. Jackson to a large audience mostly white, "is as serious a problem as that of labor. Prejudice has brought about a gap between the races which can only be closed by young white men and women taking up the obligation of making the American Negro feel that there are fairminded white people in the country. Even in Boston employees will not give Negroes a chance in certain occupations because they are not advanced enough to realize that men should be chosen not because of their color but because of what they can do." On Wednesday night, Feb, 25th, Mr. Jackson addressed the Boston League of Women of Social Service.

A Southern Advisory Committee has been formed by Jesse O. Thomas southern field secretary, to confer on all Urban League matters not only in Atlanta, the league's southern headquarters, but throughout the south. Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater funds is chairman of this advisory committee.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1920

New Negro Civic Building



The Centennial Co-operative Educational building, corner of East Monroe and Twelfth street, stands as a monument to the idea of co-operation between the races in Springfield, as it i sthrough the co-operation of the white and negro races here that it is possoble for the educational society to throw open to the community this splendid spacious building as a "clearing house" for all uplift and social activities of the negro people. This Christmas will mark the first in the history of the city that such an institution has been available for the accommodation of our negro population.

More than two years ago, Mr. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Loyal Legion Co-operative Educational System began work in Springfield. His first effort was to interest his people and their needs to the white people and to bring them into co-operative relationship with the best of his own race. More than two hundred prominent members of the white race became co-operative members of the educational system represented by him and soon a board of twenty-five prominent men was organized known as the Co-operative Council board of the legion, through who, with a similar board of twenty five prominent members of his own race, the program of effort has been pushed forward with a degree of success that reflects credit upon all who have interested themselves.

The educational building now serves as the meeting place and headquarters of numerous societies, among others the Negro Ministerial alliance the Negro Business league the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the High School Boys' and Girls' club the Community orchestra, the Centennial chorus, the Victory club and the various committees of the Co-operative Educational system. Because of the inadequate housing conditions among the negro people the building will also serve a long felt need for a center for social activities, and already many have applied for the use of the building for parties whose homes would not permit of such gatherings. Working girls will also find the Center a convenient place to receive company on Thursday afternoons' when off from service. In the absence of a Y. M. C. A. or a Y. W. C. A. for the negro race here, this building and its splendid accommodations come as the best and most profitable Christmas offering that could possibly be made to a deserving people.

COLORED PEOPLE ASK SWIMMING POOL USE

DAYTON O. EVE. HERALD
JULY 14, 1920

In reply to the request of J. M. Pollard, secretary of the Federation for Social Service Among the Colored People, that the organization be allowed the use of the swimming pool in one of the schools, Clerk of the Board of Education C. J. Schmidt announced Wednesday morning that arrangements for the pools cannot be made at present, owing to the scarcity of water and the fact that improvements are being made in all of the buildings. The suggestion was made by Pollard that the Steele high-school pool be turned over to the colored people of the city.

BETTER NEIGHBORHOODS

As the result of the continued efforts of Community Service, Incorporated, to organize our various communities for the purpose of improving the physical and moral condition, promoting neighborliness and providing wholesome recreation for old and young, several groups have formed themselves and elected officers. This shows the real community spirit out of which should come personal and community pride and eventually better neighborhoods and citizens. Members of the Volunteer Social Workers' Club assisted in organizing these neighborhood service clubs. Among them are Misses Bessie L. Crowder, Mary H. Randolph, Winona Wilson and James Greene. The Elmwood Service Club elected the following officers: Mrs. Walker, president; Mrs. Dean, vice president; Mrs. Davis, secretary. The Dearborn Street Club, which meets at 49th and Dearborn streets, chose the following officers: Mrs. Blanche M. Gilmer, president; Mrs. Patience Foster, vice president; Mrs. Katy B. Houston, secretary; Mrs. Mary Thomas, treasurer. Mr. Jenkins is chairman of the promotion committee. At 49th and Dearborn streets last Tuesday more than 500 persons attended an open-air moving picture show. Fourth of July celebrations were observed in all the various service clubs. Next week a similar club will be organized in the neighborhood of 29th and La Salle streets. Federation of these clubs will mean much to the social condition of our community.

THE VALUE OF A COMMUNITY HOUSE TO COLORED PEOPLE OF HAMILTON IS DESCRIBED

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

There is a very great need of a Community House for colored people of the city. For at present they have no common meeting place other than the several churches.

The value therefore derived from the establishment of a community center may be summarized as follows:

(1) It would be a place where people of all ages may meet for social and educational purposes.

(2) It would provide a place for recreational and physical development the year round for adults as well as children.

(3) It would be the means of promoting neighborliness, good will, and co-operation among the people through: athletics, community music, forums, dramatics, glee-clubs, orchestras, lectures, etc.

(4) It would be a clearing-house for strangers coming to the city, and therefore save many from falling into places of unsavory reputation.

(5) It would be the means of developing more wholesome activities among young people, whose community life must receive more attention.

By the establishment of a Community House for colored people, the natural outgrowth of the achievements accomplished therein, would make it a veritable school of citzenship, for its existence we may hope, a later and wiser generation, measuring up to the full valuation of a nobler Americanization.

GEO. O. REECE.

The above statement by George Reece represents the feeling of all the colored people who hope as he does that they may get the opportunity to continue their present work for better citizens and a better colored neighborhood. The recreation work under Community Service has a budget of $13,750 of which $7,000 is to be used for the Colored Community Service. This money, raised through the Community Chest, will be used for this Community Center work.

Negro Community In $10,000 Campaign

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JUNE 23, 1920

A campaign to raise $10,000 to carry on the work of the North Harlem Community Service for colored men, women and children is being made this week

The fund will be administered through the North Harlem Community House, at 200 West 139th street, which is the social center for forty-five organizations in the upper section of the city.

Activities of the center include maintenance of a play street in Harlem for the benefit of children, who play games every afternoon under direction of trained leaders. Other work includes citizenship development, recreational gatherings in public schools, halls and parks, aiding churches, lodges and clubs to carry on leisure time activities and assisting ex-service men in getting employment.

Amateur dramatics is encouraged among the various groups. Athletics is encouraged. Men and women who desire instruction in typewriting may get it in connection with the club's programme. Dancing classes and socials are held frequently and reading rooms are maintained.

The organizations affiliated with the community house include William Lloyd Garrison Post, American Legion; Harriet Tubman Association, Negro Foreign Born Citizens Alliance, Big Sister Association, Women's Industrial League, Medical Association, Motor Corps of America, the Community House Orchestra and others.

Membership fees are in three classes, consisting of active membership, ranging from 1 cent to $25; sustaining membership, from $26 to $100, and life membership, for any amount above $100.

Negro's Industrial Problems Conference

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JUNE 22, 1920

"Industrial Problems of the Negro" will be the subject of the annual conference October 20 to 23 in this city under the auspices of the National Urban League. Details of the meeting were discussed yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the New Jersey Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes, 212 Bank street. The Jersey league, which is a branch of the national organization, was represented by a special committee and the national society by its executive secretary, E. K. Jones of New York.

The negroe's relation to organized labor, health, recreation and family life will be among the topics discussed by speakers recognized as leaders in various phases of progress. Among these will be Richard R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; James E. Gregg of Hampton Institute, Miss Nannie E. Borroughs of Washington, J. B., Rendall, president of Lincoln University, and J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University.

Sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, except one which will be held in some industrial plant employing a large number of negroes. Evening sessions will be held in the colored churches.

Community Clubs Start Activities of Winter Season

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 12, 1920

Jefferson Center Announces Concert, Delaware Reception to New Principal.

Jefferson Community Club Center is planning a concert next Tuesday evening at Jefferson School at 8 o'clock, the program being arranged by Mrs. Nicholas A. Grumbach. The program will be comprehensive in scope and highly enjoyable. The best of Syracuse talent, which Mrs. Grumbach has interested in community center work, will present the numbers. There will be soprano, contralto, tenor and base solos, piano and violin numbers.

The Negro Community Center next Tuesday evening will give a concert at its rooms in the Madison School annex. Prof. Lyndon Caldwell, a graduate of the Fine Arts College, Syracuse University, is arranging the program, which will consist of solo and chorus work and readings by Syracuse University students. Community Center organizations in the various centers are commencing activities for the winter season.

A community reception will take place at 8 o'clock Friday evening at Delaware School to welcome the new principal, Horace Rickard, and his wife. All people in that vicinity will be welcomed and plans have been made to make this an eventful feature in the activity of the Delaware Woman's Club, which has arranged the reception. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. O. H. Cobb, president of the club; Mrs. A. L. Nearing and Mrs. Gustavus Young. There will be a special musical program.

At the same time as the reception the usual community dance will be going on in the gymnasium, the hours being from 8 to 11 o'clock. Mrs. Cornelius Murphy is in charge.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JANUARY 15, 1920

Negro Betterment Workers Report Work Done in 1919

A comprehensive report of the year's work was given by William M. Ashby yesterday afternoon at the annual business meeting of the board of managers of New Jersey Urban League for Social Work Among Negroes held at the league headquarters, 212 Bank street. Among those present was Bishop Edwin S. Lines of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, who commended the work and urged its further support by the community.

A budget of $10,000 is the aim of the league, this year. Of this amount $2,290 is to be raised by the Phyllis Wheatley Home committee of the league. The league will hold its annual public meeting Monday night at the First Presbyterian Church.

During the last seven months of the year, Mr. Ashby stated, the league raised $3,538, which he suggested showed the increasing interest taken in the organization. The total amount raised last year was $4,194, of which amount a large part was given by 158 new contributors.

Among accomplishments of the year the executive secretary mentioned 800 placements in industrial positions between June 15 and December 31. Some of these were in exceptional position, he stated, telling of a farm manager placed on a 114 acre farm in New York, a teacher in a Southern school and a census enumerator. These three were college graduates and had served as lieutenants in the army.

Housing conditions were bettered through the efforts of the league and wholesome recreation has been provided, it was pointed out. During the race riots in various cities, the secretary stated, he sent over 200 letters to prominent local citizens asking their aid in maintaining good feeling between the races and in response received cordial co-operation.

As a whole, Mr. Ashby pointed out, the league had a satisfactory year and he said that with increased financial support much more definite betterment work may be accomplished.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. H. Vail; first vice president, Dr. W. G. Alexander; second vice president, Mrs. M. B. Gregory; third vice president, Rev. H. K. Spearman; treasurer, A. W. MacDougall. Two new members were added to the board, Mrs. J. William Fairlie and Rev. R. W. Stewart.

URBAN LEAGUE AIMS PRESENTED SUNDAY IN NEGRO CHURCHES

The Atlanta Urban league campaign for $2,500 was presented Sunday in all of the colored churches of the city, and met encouraging support. Funds contributed are to be used toward a general betterment of conditions among the negroes, and as one step in this direction the league will foster a survey on conditions among the colored people of the city.

Annual membership in the league is $1, and an annual contributing membership may be had for $5. H. E. Perry, at league headquarters, 210 Auburn avenue, is treasurer.

Some of the aims of the survey, which will be comprehensive and is expected to require twelve months to complete, are as follows:

1. To approximate the average wages of negro men and women.
2. To obtain the amount of taxable property which the negroes own and the amount of taxes paid in actual figures.
3. To approximate the average amount of education of the average negro.
4. To obtain the estimated amount of money saved by negroes through insurance.
5. To know the general occupation of the negroes and the number of occupations requiring any degree of skill.
6. To note the houses and streets that are undesirable, and try to better these conditions.
7. To obtain the number of colored boys and girls from 7 to 16 years who do not attend school at all, and to help the state and city place and keep these boys and girls in school.

Family Life Links with Industrial Efficiency

Speakers at Urban League Convention Discuss Influence of Comfortable Home Conditions.

NEW YORK NEWS
1-15-20

Crowded Houses Have Bad Effect

Advantages of well-regulated and comfortable family life in increasing industrial efficiency were considered at the second session of the anuual convention of the National Urban League this morning in the First Presbyterian Church. John T. Emlen, vice chairman of the league, presided, and there were several speakers.

Speaking directly on the morning's subject, "The Family and Industrial Efficiency and Building Up Family Life Through the Public School," Miss Jessie C. Colcord, superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of New York, declared that crowded housing conditions have an important tendency to detract from the efficiency of workers. She held that workers who enjoy a comfortable home life in industrial communities benefit themselves as well as the industries in which they are engaged.

Other speakers, who took up the subject from different angles, were James H. Robinson, director of the Negro Civic Welfare Committee of Cincinnati; Mrs. Anna D. Pratt, director of the White-Williams Foundation of New York and Miss Alberta Phillips, family visitor of the Negro Welfare League of White Plains.

That Congress could put an end to profiteering within a week if that body were not afraid of the big interests backing the profiteers, was an assertion made last night by Mayor Gillen in his address of welcome to the league members. The Mayor congratulated the negroes upon their work among members of their race and lauded their efforts at advancement.

The housing problem which is now being studied by the league and like organizations should be taken up by the government and solved as it was solved at the munitions plants during the war, the Mayor stated. The government should build homes for every one to live in, he said.

The Proposed Booker T. Washington Community House

The proposed fund of the A. M. E. Zion Church of $30,000 for the building of its community home for colored people still lacks $11,000 of completion.

BINGHAMTON N. Y. Press
JANUARY 28, 1920

It is a very worthy purpose the people of the community should, by their generosity, make its completion possible. The colored people of Binghamton possess at present no common meeting place, where their boys and girls, their men and women, can go for proper amusement or social pastime. Most people of the city have their lodges and club rooms and their various social meeting places, and account themselves fortunate in their possession. The colored boy and the colored girl have no common social center to which they can resort for instruction and innocent pleasure and where they can meet and mingle with the other members of their people.

It is no large sum for which they are asking. Of this $30,000 required, the colored people have themselves already contributed $10,000. The people of this community will render to the colored population a great service in assisting them to fulfill this worthy and necessary project, by means of which they will be helped to help themselves.

THE URBAN LEAGUE.

The increasing tendency on the part of the colored population of the United States to concentrate in cities brought into existence some years ago the Urban League, an organiaztion of trained social workers with branches in many of the urban centers throughout the country.

It is one of the most useful agencies we have today for promoting the welfare of the coolred race and averting the racial friction, so dangerous in potency, which invariably accompanies the developmen t of colored communities in close contact with the white population.

In its larger phase the problem involved in this city drift of the American Negro is one of adjustment. The colored citizen, coming from the rural districts or smaller towns of the South, needs sympathetic guidance in order that he may make the best of the new opportunities available to him and avoid those mistakes which will bring him into disfavor. He needs protection from those who would exploit his ignorance, and a helping hand that will enable him to find his useful place in a strange environment.

It is this kind of service the Chicago Urban League is giving in a most effective way. Its work is invaluable to the community as a whole. In the measure in which it is enabled to prosecute it may, we hope, lessen the possibility of any recurrence of the disturbances which not so long ago disgraced the city. The year which closes on Oct. 31 has been unusually active. Demands have been heavy on the League, which employs twelve trained workers and needs more. A deficit of $6,000 confronts it. Mr. Julius Rosenwald, whose practical interest in all work affecting the welfare of the colored race is well known, has offered to contribute $3,000 if the league secured the remainder. This conditional promise of a generous Chicagoan should be met by others who appreciate the great importance of this work.

The League maintains offices at 3032 South Wabash Ave. Mr. Horace J. Bridges is president of the executive board.—Chicago Post.

THE ALABAMA COMPANY

Pig Iron, Furnace and Foundry Coke Steam and Smithing Coal

Offices, First National Bank Building,
Birmingham, Ala.

July 6, 1920.

Oscar W. Adams, Publisher.
W. B. Driver, District Mrg.,
Mutaul Aid Association.
Birmingham, Alabama.
Dear Sirs:

I want to express to you both my personal appreciation of the very able manner in which you spoke to our colored employes at Brookwood, Searles and Lewisburg, and to say to you, further, that it is the earnest desire of our President, Mr. Edward N. Rich, that all the Company's employes shall have improved conditions in all of our plants. We intend, from time to time, to develop other ideas of welfare, showing no partiality towards either race; what we do for one will be done for the other.

It was a great pleasure to me, personally, to see the manner in which our people enjoyed the Fourth of July celebrations at our various camps, and I want to assure them that was just a "starter." We are going to try to make them proud of the Company.

Yours very truly,
W. F. SHILLITO.

PHILADELPHIA MAYOR RESENTS CRITICISM

By Associated Negro Press

Philadelphia, Pa., March 15.—The Rev. Carl E. Grammer's criticism of Mayor Moore's administration and the alleged political purposes of the proposed Bureau of Negro Welfare in the Department of Public Welfare brought a tart reply from the Mayor. 3-16-20

"I guess I'll not mention any names," said the Mayor, "but I wish those criticising the motives of the administration without knowledge would first come and find out what they were talking about."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1920

Houston Community Service

The Houston Observer, Houston, Texas.

Houston Ex. Observer 8-28-20 8/28/20

Kind Sirs:

In preparing a special report for the Executive Committee of the Houston Community Service, we note that the Houston Observer has donated over three hundred dollars worth of Community Service publicity. We sincerely believe that no Colored weekly in the country, can produce such a record, which is in direct line with your policy to support those institutions and is sues which, when fully appreciated and amply supported, will make Houston a still beter place in which to live.

A copy of this leter is being forwarded to each of the following groups and individuals: The Executive Committee of the Houston Community Service, The Y. M. B. L., Camber of Commerce, Houston Foundation, Mayor Amerman and Superintendent Searcy Baker.

Most truly yours,

Houston Community Service
Department of Colored Work.
V. E. Daniel, Director.

EDITORS NOTE:—The policy of the Observer has always been and will forever be constructive and not destructive. Having long since passed our experimental stage we are hopeful that conditions will continue to enable us to keep up the fight.

We are here for the good that we can do our fellowman and the community in general. However while on our march fighting and counciling with our brothers, we still find much love and satisfactory encouragement. It is also refreshing and pleasing to have busy members of the crowd mementarily pause to even ned or toss any little token of strengthening sunshine at our feet. Ours thank-you must necessarily be a greater effort to become greater builders for a greater Houston.

A GREAT WORKER IN COLORED SETTLEMENTS

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
OCTOBER 29, 1920

James Garfield Franklin, who has been elected by the board of managers as head worker for the Lincoln Settlement House, comes to his new field of labor with an excellent record as a social factor.

Mr. Franklin come to Brooklyn in September, 1912, from Boston, Mass., where he had been a successful worker among boys at the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House in that city. His first work in Brooklyn was that at the Baptist Mission Settlement House, 349 Hudson avenue, where he transformed the nieghborhood from one of the most unfavorable to one of the most potent factors in the boy life of the community, and for four years he was regarded by the people of that vicinity as a great force in its uplift.

He was elected a member of the Kings County Republican Committee in 1916, was re-elected in 1917, and served in that capacity until he moved from the district. He was appointed by Gov. Frank C. Lowden as a member of the Illinois committee for New York to receive the home-coming soldiers.

His first work in East New York after taking up his residence in that vicinity was to organize the Bison and Elkhart athletic clubs, where he gave new hopes and aspirations to the boys of that community.

One of the first moves made by Mr. Franklin as head worker of the Lincoln Settlement House, is to interest the people of the immediate neighborhood, not only in the many various social activities in which this institution will engage, but in its upkeep. Mr. Franklin has thoroughly canvassed the neighborhood, and is highly pleased with the interest manifested on behalf of the neighbors. He is making a drive for $5,000, and has already made rapid strides towards its accomplishment.

Mr. Franklin asks for the hearty support and co-operation of the community. His aim, he says, is to make the Settlement House a veritable rendezvous of social activities; a healthful resource for the colored people generally of Brooklyn.

ational Urban League Outlines Program for Coming Year

New York, Dec. 24.—The report of Eugene Kinckle Jones, the executive secretary of the National Urban League, with its recommendations formed the basis of discussion at the meeting of the league executive board, held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building last Saturday.

Mr. Jones' report showed a large increase in receipts both for the National and for most of the local organizations for the year, despite the general financial slump, due to continued readjustment following the war. For 1920 the receipts for the National and New York leagues total $40,000 to date. Placements of social workers have been made by the educational department, A. L. Jackson, educational secretary, in six cities; The Buffalo Children's Aid Society and the Frederick Douglass Recreation Center of Toledo are organizations outside the league who have been supplied with workers. Fourteen cities are writing for affiliation or organization, some are planning to have full-time workers. Cambridge, Mass., which has been using a part-time worker, with volunteer assistance, has decided to take on a full executive secretary. Several cities with communities where idleness exists.

The executive board voted approval of the following recommendations from its steering committee: That an effort be made during the month of January by the executive boards of the National and New York Urban leagues to raise in cash and pledges the necessary funds to conduct the work of the National and New York leagues during the year 1921. That the 1921 annual conference of the National Urban League be held in Chicago. That formal approval be given to the effort already put forth by the National and local executives to persuade congress to act favorably on the bill of the secretary of labor designed to perpetuate the department of negro economics. That approval be given the plan to extend the work of the organization to western cities, especially those on the Pacific coast.

Among the members attending the meeting were Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater boards; W. R. Valentine, principal of Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J.; John T. Emlen of Philadelphia, L. Hollingsworth Wood, chaiman of the National Urban League; Fred R. Moore, Abraham Lefkowitz, Dr. E. P. Roberts and Miss Elizabeth Walton.

MISSOURI SOCIAL WORKERS MEET

Special to The Argus:

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 17—At the Annual Conference of the Social Workers of Missouri one session was devoted to a discussion on problems affecting Negroes. Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Principal of Lincoln High School at Sedalia spoke on "Reaching the Public thru the Schools." Mrs. M. E. Cook of Kansas City spoke on "What the Negro Woman is doing in the State of Missouri." Her paper proved quite a revelation to the white workers who were not familiar with the splendid work now being done by Negro women in the state. Geo. W. Buckner, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, spoke on "Social Forces at Work Among Negroes." His paper elicited much comment by white and colored workers. He advocated committees composed of white and colored people in every city and village of Missouri to meet at stated times for frank and open discussion on racial problems.

Geo. W. Buckner of St. Louis was appointed State Chairman of the Program Committee. The next Conference will be held at St. Joseph, Mo.

Workers Meet Here

At the November meeting of the Social Workers Conference twenty-two workers representing twelve different organizations were present. Dr. Geo. B. Mangold, Director of the Missouri School of Social Economy, delivered his second lecture on the "Causes and Remedies of the Present Industrial Unrest." This subject was thoroughly discussed with particular emphasis on the Negro aspect. Dr. Geo. E. Stevens, Mr. David Jones, and Mrs. Ella Anderson led in the discussion.

The subject to be discussed at the next monthly luncheon will be on—Recreaton—and the lecture will be given by a social service expert.

Says Industries Should House Negro Workers

NEWARK N. J. EVE.
OCTOBER 22.

Urban League Speaker Points to Mutual Benefits in Proper Care of Colored Employees.

Race Problems Before Convention

The problem of housing the negro worker should be met by the industries themselves, Cyrus T. Green, personnel worker in the Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., declared this morning at the annual convention of the National Urban League in the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Green contended that as a rule more attention has been paid to the efficiency of machinery in plants than to the efficiency of the men employed there. It has been only recently, he said, that employers have awakened to the fact that living conditions add or detract to the efficiency of workmen. He cited several instances where manufacturing companies have built houses for negro workmen on a large scale with beneficial results.

George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the Department of Labor, urged members of his race to overcome race conciousness and to plunge ahead in the struggle for betterment, physically and mentally.

Dwelling upon industrial problems, Mr. Haynes stated that employers would obtain better results by employing negro foremen and supervisors over negro workers because of the better understanding that would result and because the negro worker usually distrusted the white overseer or superintendent.

J. E. Banks, a white man, connected with the American Bridge Company at Ambridge, Pa., explained the attributes expected by the white employer in the negro worker. He urged faith in the white man and his good intentions toward the negro race.

Racial co-operation and discrimination was discussed at last night's meeting of the league. A. L. Jackson, the league's educational secretary, urged the negro to take advantage of the opportunities for education as a step toward the betterment of his condition and toward wiping out much of the prejudice which exists against him.

"The time has come," the speaker said, "when the two races, white and black, must be more frank with each other. The problem of the negro is a community problem and should be solved according to the peculiarities of each community. More community workers are needed. The potentialities and possibilities of our younger generation should be developed—they can be, because the brain and heart is there. We must pave the way for a more Christian-like future."

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Kansas City Star 1-17-20

For the past six months, the Community Center at 18th and Vine streets has been ably taken care of by War Camp Community Service (Incorporated)....Now that the Community is expected to take over and be responsible for the Community Center, we are striving in various ways to help finance the same....On January 20 a Benefit Concert composed of the Professional Musicians and entertainers of Kansas City will be given at the Center....Friday afternoon January 9 the City Federation of Women's Clubs held their monthly meeting at the Center. The members pledged their loyal support to Community Service work....A most interesting and inspiring meeting of the C. S. Advisory Board together wth a very representative group of friends was held at the Community Center Tuesday afternoon January 13. Mr. James E. Rogers, a Community Service representative from National Headquarters, delivered an interesting address...Rev. Alphin, Mrs. Adams, Rev. Isaacs, Drs. Unthank and Dibble and Mrs. Smith were appointed members of Way and Means Sommittee. The Sun's Special rate of $1.25 expires Januarv 21.

COLORED SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU ISSUES 1919 FINANCIAL REPORT; MISS EDWARDS DOING BIG WORK

The Houston Informer
The Houston Informer
31-20.

The work of the Social Service Bureau among the colored people has been carried on along the same lines and under the same supervision as that among the white population. Three colored nurses have worked steadily in the schools and homes, as a part of the public health nursing department. In the relief and service department we have had the interesting experience of sending two workers into other fields, both of whom got their first knowledge of social work with the Social Service Bureau. Bethlehem Settlement, in addition to its other activities, conducted kindergarten and playground work. The reports of the different workers will give accounts in detail of the work done.

The colored board of the Social Service Bureau has met regularly and taken a definite part in the work of upbuilding the race. It has been interesting to note that, as representatives of other communities came to Houston and looked over the plan of work here, they have expressed themselves as both interested and pleased.

The following contributions have been received from the colored contributors for the work of the bureau:

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. COLORED BRANCH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU. 1919.

Subscriptions	$172.15
Receipts from tag sales	155.91
General contribution at board meeting	3.75
Contributed by churches	71.00
*Total receipts	$402.81
Subscriptions given in lump-sum to settlement department of social service bureau	$166.15
Tag money given to settlement-department	104.52
Spent for publicity, special relief, etc	121.14
Spent for publicity	3.11
	$394.92
Balance January 1, 1920	7.89
	$402.81

*Besides the $402.81 received the colored branch of the Social Service Bureau, $13.90 was subscribed to the Social Service Bureau direct, making a total of $415.81 given by the colored people for social service work during 1919.

Subscriptions.

Mr. J. A. Branch, $1; Miss Blanche Bradley, $1; Mr. Breedlove, $1; Mr. H. P. Carter, $5; Mr. J. Caffey, $2.50; Dr. B. J. Covington, $1; Mr. W. M. C. Dickson, $1; Mr. V. E. Daniels, $2.50; Mr. W. L. Davis, $2.50; Mr. O. P. DeWalt, $25; Mr. H. F. Edwards, $5; Dr. R. F. Ferrill, $1; Mr. T. M. Fairchild, $5; Mr. Fedford, $1; Mr. J. B. Grigsby, $25; Mr. S. R. Green, $1; Mr. J. J. Hardeway, $2; Dr. W. J. Howard, $1; Mr. Phil Herbert, $2.50; Mr. J. L. Harmon, $1; Mr. J. W. Hubert, $5; Mr. P. H. Holden, $1; Mr. Hammond, $1; Mr. W. Lloyd Johnson, $1; Mr. Ed Jones, $1; Rev. T. J. Jackson, Shreveport, La., $1; Mr. H. H. Lethridge, $1; Mr. F. T. Lee, $1; Mr. W. E. C. Matthews, $2; Mr. McDade, $1; Mr. Henry J. McCall, $1; Mr. Wm. Nickerson, Jr., $25; Dr. Newman, $10; Rev. James Pendleton, 25c; Mr. Oscar Polk, $6; Dr. R. B. Peters, $1; Mr. C. F. Richardson, publicity; Prince U. Kaba Rega, $1; Mr. A. S. Ross, $1; Mr. L. Ross, $1; Dr. Ramsey, $1; Mr. J. D. Ryan, $2; Mr. Calvin Scott, $5; Mr. Robt. S. Scott, $1; Mr. Haywood Smith, $2; Mr. Willie Spencer, $2; Mr. Burt F. Taylor, $2; Dr. Terrell, $2; Mr. G. B. Turner, $12; Mr. Henry Warner, Galveston, $1; Mr. C. A. Wilson, $1; Mr. Roy Wilson, 25c; Mr. Geo. Webster, $5; cash, 40c; cash, 25c; *total, $185.15.

*This amount includes $13 (Mr. Branch $1 and Mr. Turner $12) given direct to Social Service Bureau.

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An unfortunate error recently occurred in the publication of the finances of the bureau, which did an injustice to both the contributors and those who handled the funds. It was due to the fact that most of the amount was turned into the treasury in a lump sum, for a special department, and so came under the general head of "Donations and Refunds." I am glad to correct the erroneous impression thus made.

We hope that more and more of the colored people of Houston will become interested in this work and take an active part in its development.

LUCY J. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

Family Life Links with Industrial Efficiency

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
OCTOBER 21, 1920

Speakers at Urban League Convention Discuss Influence of Comfortable Home Conditions.

Crowded Houses Have Bad Effect

Advantages of well-regulated and comfortable family life in increasing industrial efficiency were considered at the second session of the anuual convention of the National Urban League this morning in the First Presbyterian Church. John T. Emlen, vice chairman of the league, presided, and there were several speakers.

Speaking directly on the morning's subject, "The Family and Industrial Efficiency and Building Up Family Life Through the Public School," Miss Jessie C. Colcord, superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of New York, declared that crowded housing conditions have an important tendency to detract from the efficiency of workers. She held that workers who enjoy a comfortable home life in industrial communities benefit themselves as well as the industries in which they are engaged.

Other speakers, who took up the subject from different angles, were James H. Robinson, director of the Negro Civic Welfare Committee of Cincinnati; Mrs. Anna D. Pratt, director of the White-Williams Foundation of New York and Miss Alberta Phillips, family visitor of the Negro Welfare League of White Plains.

That Congress could put an end to profiteering within a week if that body were not afraid of the big interests backing the profiteers, was an assertion made last night by Mayor Gillen in his address of welcome to the league members. The Mayor congratulated the negroes upon their work among members of their race and lauded their efforts at advancement.

The housing problem which is now being studied by the league and like organizations should be taken up by the government and solved as it was solved at the munitions plants during the war, the Mayor stated. The government should build homes for every one to live in, he said.

Atlanta Urban League Announces Personnel

4-3-20.
The Savannah Tribune

Lemuel L. Foster Will Serve Executive Secretary

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 27th.—The personal of the branch of the Urban League was announced here today by Jessie O. Thomas, field secretary for the national league. Lemuel L. Foster was chosen executive secretary of the local branch. The offercers are as follows.

Lemuel L. Foster, born in Meridian, Mississippi graduate from college department ,Fisk University in 1911; director academic department, Kowaliga school, Benson, Alabama, for four years; supervisor of Negro economics for Mississippi United States department of labor for one year; the close of this service was appointed organizer of War Camp Community Singing, Birmingham, Alabama, now executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

Cyrus Campfield, born in Savannah, Georgia; graduate from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in 1901; taught in Schorfield Normal School, Aiken, S. C. accepted principalship of Vorhees Normal School, Denmark, S. C. 1912.giving up this position to accept work with the Urban League n 1920. Actviely engaged in the Y. M. C. A. work since graduating from Tuskegee.

Miss Hildena Lee Canady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Canady of Atlanta, born in Union City, Tennessee; graduated from Morris Brown College in 1908; taught school nine years in Arkansas and Georgia; held position with the American Red Cross in Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, one year as home service section visitor.

Miss Mae B. Maxwell, born in Savannah, Georgia; graduated college department Atlanta University 1916. Decatur, Georgia, and in the Industrial High School of Birmingham, Alabama; district visitor of the Associated Charitis of Atlanta for more than six months;. Resigned position to accept work with the Atlanta Urban League.

Miss Odessa Parada Williams, born in Texas; graduate of Homer College, Homer Louisiana; taught school in Louisiania for five years; business training received at LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, Tennessee; employed as stenographer for the Solvent Saving Bank, Memphis Tennessee and secretary to Mr. Harry H. Pace, who was then Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks resigned this position in 1913 and came to Atlanta as stenographer for Standard Life Insurance Company.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO WORKERS

The Savannah Tribune
4-3-20.

Trying To Make Negro Life Happier And More Successful

Richmond, Va., Sept. 29th.—The Bureau of Colored Work, a new department of Community Service, Incorporated, of which Ernest T. Atwell is field director, has just completed a two weeks school and conference for its colored workers from all section of the country. The sessions were held at the Red Circle Community Club, Clay street, and were under the direction of Mr. Atwell and James Edward Rogers, national director of training schools and conferences. These men were ably assisted by T. S. Settle, special district representative, and a large staff of specialists in community music, community drama and pageantry, and all other phases of community life found in the leisure time field.

Inspiring lectures were given by prominent citizens of Richmond and Virginia among whom were Dr. H. H. Hibbs, Director of the school of Social Work and Public Health, Judge J. Hodge Ricks of the Juvenile Court, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Department of Public Health, Rev. J. L. Taylor, Prof. J. H. Binford of the City School Board, Dr. Frank T. McFadden of First Presbyterian church, Mr. Levi P. Brown, President of Mutual Savings Bank; Portsmouth, Va., Prof. L. B. Moore, formerly Dean of Teachers College, Howard University, Mrs. Janie P. Barrett of the Girls Industrial school and Home, and Mr. Nelson Williams of the Richmond Public schools.

A special feature of the school was the visit to the center at Newport News and Hampton also Hampton Institute.

M. A. Norrell and Miss Blanche Wright of the Richmond Community Service did much to add to the success of the school and the comfort and happiness of the students while in Richmond. The school was voted by the faculty and students alike to be one of the most succesful ever held by Community Service.

Community Service is making a special effort to enter all communities where there is an appreciable number of colored people and to help them on to more successful and happier lives through its program of supervised play and organized leisure time.

LINCOLN COMMUNITY CENTER
3006 Lucas Avenue

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1920

Editor of The St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.,
Dear Sir: 4-16-20.

For several years past, the City of St. Louis has attempted to maintain a community center for the Colored people. For some reason the several centers that have been established in the past were unsuccessful. With the cooperation of several of the citizens of St. Louis Community Service Inc. was able to maintain a very successful community center. The park department of the city of St. Louis has ask these persons to act as an executive board for the new center established by the city.

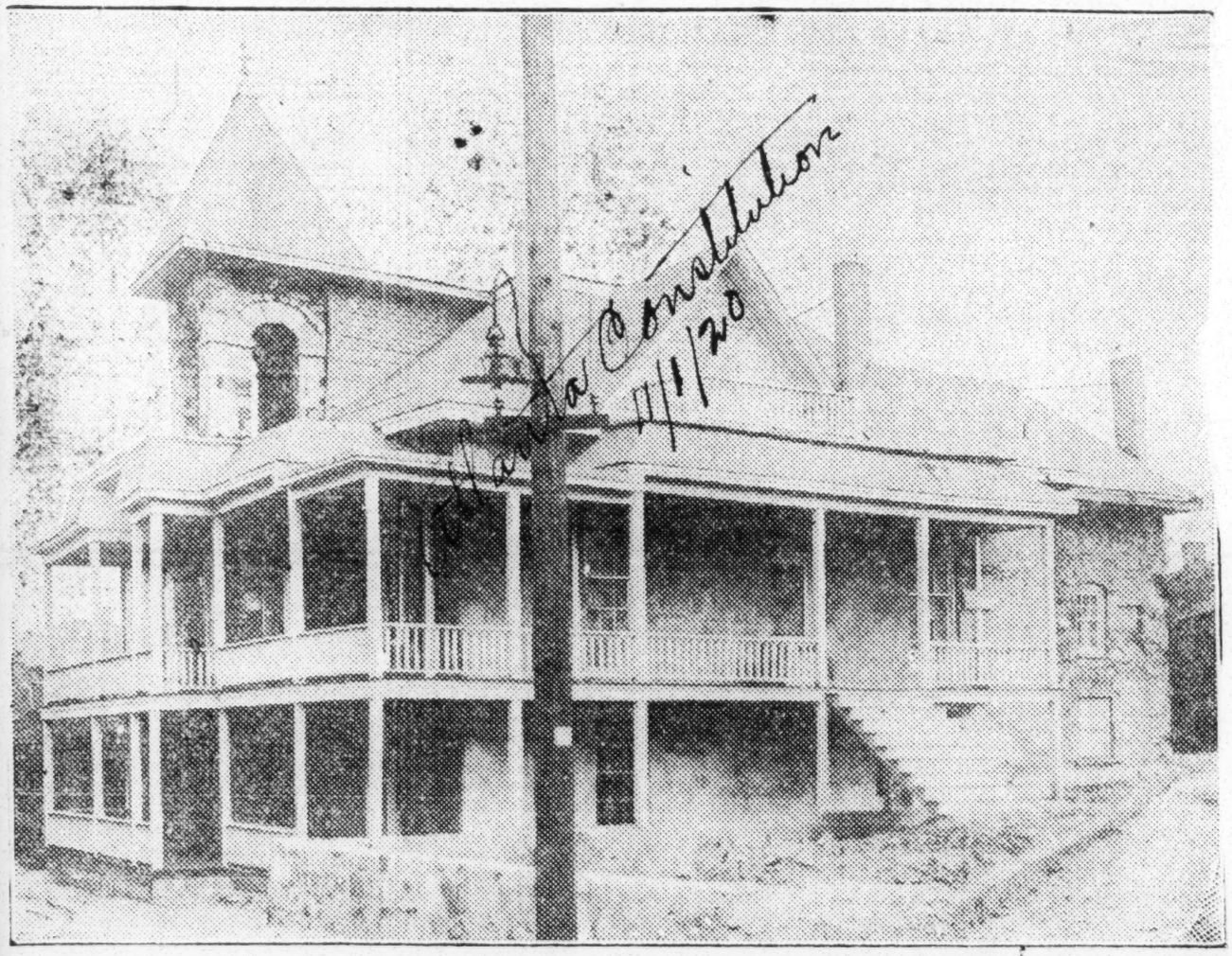
The executive board realizes that the press can assist greatly in making the community center work a success, hence we ask you to favor us by printing news items on such information concerning the community center work as we may send you from time to time.

I am sending under this same cover some information concerning the center. Thanking you in advance for giving the above favorable consideration,

I am, yours respectfully,
Carl W. Turner.
Secretary of Executive Board.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1920.

Social Center for Negro Children



The Herndon Community Center Day Nursery—Contributed to His People by A. F. Herndon.

On Monday the Herndon Social Center and Day nursery will be opened in the new quarters at 44½ Dover st., purchased and equipped at a cost of about $10,000, by A. F. Herndon, negro proprietor of the Herndon Barber shop, on Peachtree.

A. F. Herndon has for a long time been intensely interested in the establishment of a nursery for mothers who work out in service and has only waited to secure proper location. He bought the property and fitted it up at his own expense and deeded the entire parcel over to the Gate City Free Kindergarten association. He has also assumed the salary of a worker who will be in charge.

At present there are forty children in the kindergarten. The building is fitted with warm and cold shower baths, kitchen and class rooms, with special arrangement for boys and girls.

A miscellaneous shower to help equip the nursery with towels, sheets, kitchen utensils, etc., will be held on Monday from 3 to 5 o'clock.

WORKING GIRLS HAVE HOME IN TOLEDO

New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Among the useful institutions established and conducted solely by the colored people of Toledo is the Home for Self-Supporting Girls under the auspices of the Colored Working Girls' Home Association. The association is only three years old and the home is less than two. It has no debt except a mortgage of $2,700 on the main buildings.

In March, 1918, the Trustees of the Association purchased a double apartment house at 533-535 Dorr street, one-half of which was immediately opened and occupied as a Working Girls' Home. In less than a year the demand for accommodations outgrew the capacity, making it necessary to remodel the other side and throw the whole building into use. The reopening took place July 23, 1919.

The building now contains a lecture room and an assembly hall, two bath rooms, a model laundry, a modern kitchen and dormitory accommodations for 17 girls. Girls are accommodated at a nominal fee with the privilege of cooking and washing. No meals are served, except for transients. The building has been splendidly furnished by generous friends and charitable organizations.

Mrs. Anna Van Meter, the efficient matron, has organized the girls into a Girls' Home Improvement Club, and under her supervision they have raised enough money to completely furnish one room. Another room was completely furnished by another group of girls, known as the Junior Glad Girls, under the leadership of Mrs. Jessie Jones.

The original cost of the building was $6,600.

BOSTON MASS C S MONIT

AUGUST 30, 1920

COLORED CIVIC LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Economic betterment of the 160,000 Negroes living in New Orleans is the announced aim of the recently formed Colored Civic League, which has just completed organization with approximately 2200 members.

$5,000 "Mile of Dimes" Drive for Harlem Boys

Boys' Welfare Association to Launch 12 Day Drive for $5,000---New Executive Secretary Now in Charge

Again is the call going out to the people of Harlem—The Boys' Welfare Association is continuing its "Mile of Dimes" Drive and hopes to raise $5,000 for the carrying on of its splendid work for the boys of Harlem.

The Drive starts on Thursday, November 13, and will continue for twelve days—closing Monday night, November 29. The work accomplished by this organization, working, as it has been, under great disadvantages, gives its appeal a special insistency upon the good will of the people of the community.

The club house at 4-6 West 131st street, acquired by the Boys' Welfare Association and specially fitted up for the use of the boys of Harlem, is a monument to the purposes which furnish the driving power behind the organization. Taking care of the boys and furnishing them safeguards from the perils of the street is the prime motive and the boys' own club house is one of the means by which this end is reached.

The work is taking on new life. After some months without an executive secretary, that position is now filled. Augustus Simms, who for eight years has served as superintendent of the Alabama Reform School at Mt. Meigs, Ala., has been secured as executive secretary of the Boys' Welfare Association. He and Mrs. Simms are in the city and Mr. Simms took charge of the work on November 1.

The New Secretary.

It is interesting to note that the Alabama school, under Mr Simms' administration, developed from a plant consisting of twenty acres of land, one mule, one five-room frame cottage, with accommodations for twenty-two boys, and a valuation of about $3,000, in 1911, to a plant in 1920 valued at $65,000, covering 500 acres, with twelve buildings, including four of concrete with accommodations for 250 boys, a 200-ton concrete silo, and a large group of cattle, farm animals, including a flock of goats, and farming implements. This growth has been accomplished out of an allowance by the State of $7 per capita per month for maintenance. It was only made possible, of course, by economic management of inadequate funds, coupled with putting the school farm on a self-supporting basis. All the buildings and silo were erected by the boys' labor.

Mr. Simms was born in Texas and is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class 1909. He attended Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 1910-11, and was elected superintendent and president of the Mt. Meigs School in 1912 by the State Board of Trustees. The reform school was founded in 1907 by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Speaking of the work at Mt. Meigs, Mr. Simms said that a community spirit was developed quite superior to many institutions of the kind. The school was allowed to function under an open door plan, with all suggestion of restraint removed. The boys, through various club activities and friendly and fatherly leadership, became more interested and attached to their larger home life. Among the interesting developments was a boys' band, conducted by the superintendent, which played for services on Sunday and other celebrations of the school. A swimming pool of ample capacity was built by the boys, concrete being used, and there was the Fidelity Club, an organization which rendered programs on Sunday afternoons for the entertainment of visitors.

Help "Mile of Dimes" Drive.

Mr. Simms resigned this work on October 1, and on November 1 took up his duties with the Boys' Welfare Association as executive secretary. Asked as to his plans for the work, Mr. Simms said that he wanted to become more thoroughly acquainted with local conditions before saying much. "My general policy on development is to allow them freedom, to choose course of action, with counsel, discipline and individual oversight, co-operatingly. Environment on smaller scale, complete in its makeup, to the larger community, except that the objectionable features are eliminated while under training, with never an assumption of the authority delegated to the management."

Everybody is asked to prepare to respond to the boys and their co-workers in this "Mile of Dimes" Drive and help them to raise the $5,000 required to carry on the work.

"VISITORS" CARE FOR LITTLE PUPILS AT COLORED SCHOOLS

Armstrong Association's Representatives Watch Out For Welfare of Newly Arrived Grammar School Children, and Probe Into the Conditions at Their Home and Their Environment.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
FEBRUARY 1, 1920

The Armstrong Association does not wait for the colored Philadelphian to grow up, but begins its work for the little colored toddler's present and future betterment on the first day the child appears at school. Then it is that the child makes the acquaintance of the Home and School Visitors who may be stationed at the school.

And it is the colored Home and School Visitor's duty to become immediately acquainted in turn with the family of that child, which introduction takes place on the child's arrival home, the Home and School Visitor being its invariable chaperon on the first day. George Lisle, principal of Logan School, one of the three laragest colored grammar schools in this city, said in a recent address:—

"Our Home and School Visitors are invaluable factors in the more perfect understanding of the newly-arrived scholar, and the best way to promote its educational welfare as it continues in the school." Mr. Lisle explained further that the Home and School Visitor was the only actual connecting link between those responsible for the child and the school, and this knowledge of the child's home environment had led to readjustments in the educational treatment of many children whose particular needs could never have been supplied otherwise—as well as proving of incalculable benefit to families in a multitude of ways.

Four Visitors Employed.

The Armstrong Association employs four of these visitors to care for the newly-arrived pupils of three of the largest colored schools, having a total colored attendance of nearly 5000, the Thomas Durham, Logan and Reynolds. During the course of the year the visitors come in contact wilth hundreds of homes in their attendance of these "New Home Cases," as this phase of their work is called. Their experiences in this line of duty have been varied and interesting, and all report that the families visited have received them cordially and co-operate more than willingly. The visitors tactfully make it plain that they are not there to pry into family affairs, but only wish to gain the family's friendship and confidence in the school's disinterested wish to be of help for the child's betterment. The Armstrong Association, it is pointed out, wish to get in touch with the family to practically benefit it in any way that might be of use. One visitor states that in the making of several thousand visits she only found four cases where co-operation was not extended.

Last Christmas, because of the direct knowledge of conditions at home sixty poor colored boys and girls were rendered happy at one of these public schools which saw to it that they had a "real Christmas" with presents, tree and nice things to eat. Then again, a visitor found that the child she went home with had an older brother who was slowly dying of tuberculosis, a returned soldier lying helpless and hopeless. The Armstrong Association made the poor boy comfortable at once through one of its many channels of welfare work. In a colored family of eight children the total income was $36 a week. Two boys who came within the school compulsory age had been forced into school, thus reducing the family earnings by half as one earned $10 and the other $8. The Visitor investigated this case and means were found to make up the lost $8, with the result that the boys are getting the schooling they are entitled to and the family is not suffering from their enforced school attendance.

Typical Cases Handled.

Then there was an "absence case" which is typical of many others, and with the same happy outcome. The poor mother was a skilled power machine worker, unable to get her kind of work. In desperation she removed her boy from school and the two eked out an existance on the pittance he earned. But the compulsory school law does not recognize nor discriminate in individual cases. The boy had to go back to school, but here the Armstrong Association took a hand in the much-needed regulation of the poor mother's affairs, by securing immediate work for her at a power machine, through the association's women's employment agency, located at 1434 Lombard Street, this city.

The Armstrong Association believes that the great remedy for the race antagonism and industrial discrimination known to colored people—is in giving vocational and industrial training and social welfare. Ignorance begets friction and there is no real reason for this friction. Educational and good living conditions are the invariable solution as is being proved almost daily.

THE PASSING OF WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

American
2-13-20
Philadelphia
Pa.

As War Camp Community comes to a close Community Service, Inc., is being organized to carry on and further the program in the communities where there has been War Camp Community Service activities.

Buffalo, a city though well and highly developed along recreational lines, is to have Community Service as a part of the city program. Just as War Camp Community Service was over liberal in including the Negro into its program, so will Community Service serve all elements of the population. When, therefore, Community Service has been established as a part of the city program the Colored people must get more out of it than any other element. This is true more from the fact that we are the most poorly provided for as far as places of recreation and social activities are concerned. Not only are we to get, but we are going to give as well. We will help in order that we may be helped, morally and financially.

As we have said before, the present building, as far as size and possibilities are concerned, is more than inadequate. The location is the one appeal, yet we must continue it for a while. How is it run at present is a question that many wish answered. —By means of suppers, entertainments and a number of high spirited women who have pledged themselves to be responsible for amounts from $5 up per month for the running. It is by this means that the building is being continued until such a time, within the next month or two, that Community Service has raised money for the same. The organizer is on the staff of Community Service, Inc.

The building is in constant demand by various clubs and organizations. Every night there is something doing. Some meeting of some nature, such as Glee Club rehearsal, Minstrel rehearsal, American Legion, Business Men's League, Executive Committee N. A. A. C. P., Girl Scouts and classes. As a part of our community program classes have been formed in cooking, sewing, beading, home nursing, first aid, folk dance, speaking and athletics. Most of these classes have been conducted by voluntary leaders. This work must be expanded, it must go on. A suitable building for activities must be had. HOW? WE WILL TELL YOU.

Urban League Attracts Social and Industrial Workers from Every Section of Country

Prominent Men and Women of Both Races Speak on Industry, Health, and Racial Co-operation

The Fifth Annual Conference of the National Urba nLeague held in Newark, N. J., October 20-23, attracted specialists in all social lines from civic organizations, industries and colleges, and the delegates had the opportunity to listen to representatives of capital and labor, of union and non-union advocates in addition to the usual programs of socal welfare organizations.

John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh at the opening session outlined the general program of the League, touching upon its many problems from their various angles. How these problems are being met in the several committees, was discussed at the different sessions by the local executive secretaries: John T. Dancy of Detroit, Mrs. S. W. Layten of Philadelphia, William R. Conners of Cleveland, George W. Buckner of St. Louis, James H. Hubert of New York, Matthew E. Bullock of Boston, Robert J. Elzy of Brooklyn, and A. L. Manly of Philadelphia; and by Eugene Kinckle Jones, T. Arnold Hill and Jesse O. Thomas of the National Office.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume principal of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute and a member of the Executive Board of the National Urban League responded to the welcome address of Dr. W. H. Vail president of the New Jersey Urban League. The city's welcome address was delivered by Mayor C. R. Gillen.

Among the outstanding addresses made at the Conference were those of Dr. Louise I. Dublin, Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Allen T. Burns President of the National Conference of Social Work; Dr. P. T. Durham, Chairman of the Atlanta Urban League and Mrs. Mary McLeob Bethume.

Dr. Dublin discussed in some detail the health findings of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company regarding its two million Negro policy holders and called attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had in eight years reduced the mortality among the Negro policy holders nine per cent. and asked the co-operation of all social organizations in further reducing the alarmingly high death rate of all Negroes.

The speakers at the session on Racial Co-operation were one in amphasizing the necessity for races to work together on all matters affecting race relations rather than older working for the younger. "I finally found out in my experience as a social worker with the foreign element of our population," said Allen T. Burns, "that the stone wall we always faced and couldn't surmount was the fact that we had tried to work for the foreigner within our gates but not with him."

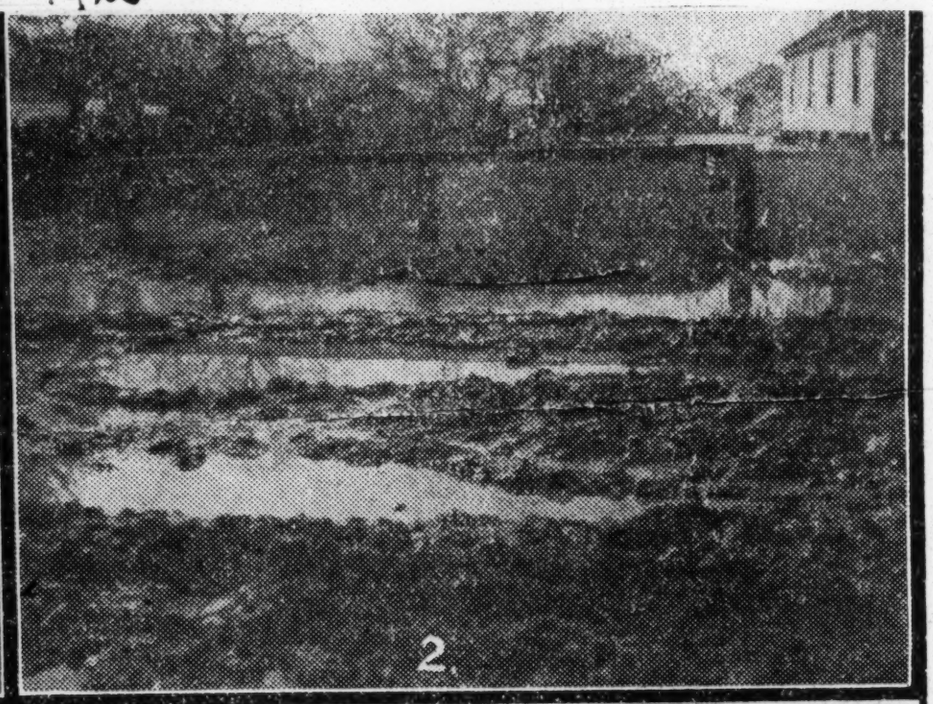
Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League talked on the League's accomplishments of the past year and the goal for the next year which he thus expressed: "With a budget for the National office of $70,000 for the ensuing year our goal is to nationally increase the number of western, eastern and southern cities now receiving our service and to extend our work to the far west, southwest and to Pacific coast cities; to previal upon the American Federation of Labor and other local organizations to adopt the policy of giving the Negro work-man a square deal not only by means of resolutions but by actual deeds; and to prevail upon the employers of colored labor to realize the value of loyal and enthusiastic service of colored labor and to urge upon Negro working-men the importance as never before of sticking on the job, increasing in efficiency and lining up with their fellow white workers to demand a fairer share of the products and constant and efficient labor: cooperate in the work of increasing production through the conservation of energy, time, and brain power.

Further, to imbue our most earnest and proficient students coming out of college this year so thoroughly with the spirit of service and a knowledge of the necessty of followng a definte program in the field of social service that at least 25 additional persons may be training for this field of labor by the beginning of next fall.

Delegates from 31 cities were in attendance; personal workers from the large industries of the north and industrial secretaries whose work has reached practically every industry in the 33 cities where the League has branches. Reports from hese various groups represent efforts influencing directly or indirectly more than 500,000 industrial workers.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1920

1.


2.

3.

4.

1—North side of Gregory School grounds, looking southeast, and the boys' playgrounds. 2—A section of Matthews Street, looking across the southwe corner of Gregory School grounds, showing an absence of sidewalks and presence of much water. The children, going to and from school, are forced cross this pond, and many of them have fallen into same. 3—North side of Gregory School grounds, looking east on the campus, showing another section the boys' playgrounds. 4—Section of Matthews Street adjacent to Gregory School, on southwest corner, showing an outlet from Lake Gregory which fa to function. See the big pond of water, breeding place for disease germs and pestilence.

Negroes at End of Housing Resources

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 26 1920

By J. A. JACKSON.

THAT section of Harlem where 90 per cent. of New York's colored population reside contains more people suffering because of house shortage than does any other one section of the city.

Between Park avenue and the hillside, along which stretches St. Nicholas Park, from 127th street to the Harlem River and 145th street, there live nearly 200,000 negroes. Colored people constitute about 95 per cent. of the population of this district. In forty city blocks they are 100 per cent.

Stretched to the Limit.

Among these people the limit has been reached—both as to their financial ability to pay and as to the number of people that may be packed into any given space.

Of the hundred odd thousand rent cases that have graced our courts about 6,000 have been filed by negro complainants or agencies representing those of them who are not well enough informed or are too depressed to initiate proceedings for themselves. The National Urban League, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the West Harlem Republican Club and the several negro newspapers have supplemented the Mayor's committee in behalf of these people, who constitute about 3½ per cent. of New York's total population, yet have 6 per cent. of the rent cases and justification for as many more.

Ignorance of law and court processes, together with a characteristic hesitancy to invoke its aid, has deterred many who deserve relief.

Justice Frederick Speilberger of Part I. of the Municipal Court, sitting in the Seventh district, declares the negroes of Harlem to be the most exploited set of people in New York.

Lease hounds have found them easy prey. Agents for absentee owners have been persisten in pyramiding rent additions.

The monthly tenant system prevails. Leases to apartment tenants are few. This practice admits of easy ejections and frequent raises. A dollar or two has been added every few months for the last three years. The price per room per month has risen from $5 in 1915 to as high as $15 at present.

Prices have increased 125 per cent. and the population of the territory has grown 150 per cent. during that period, while the housing available to negroes has only been increased about 70 per cent.

The colored colony is best described as being compressed. It has been growing constantly for fifteen years and steadily expanding its outer boundaries.

This expansion has always been opposed and the increasing difficulties of the displaced whites seeking accommodation elsewhere has created an atmosphere of positive antagonism between the races. This spirit has been somewhat modified by the great number of houses now sheltering representatives of both races, each thankful to have any shelter and in nowise disposed to quarrel.

The situation is probably better understood when due appreciation is accorded the practice, now an unwritten law based upon habit, of confining colored people to recognized districts. No real estate agent would think of offering them property elsewhere.

Harlem is the largest metropolitan negro district in the world, but even its size is not sufficient for the natural fecundity of the race and at the same time to absorb the weekly average of 100 arrivals from Southern States and a like number of emigrants from the West Indian Islands.

The types of houses found in this area are so varied as to make of it a veritable cross section of New York home styles There are cold water tenements, walk-up flats, modern elevator apartments with elevators and hall service, blocks of brownstone houses and King model private houses Here and there is seen an old two family frame house that is reminiscent of other days.

The walk-up new law tenement is, of course, in the majority here, as is true of New York as a whole.

Negroes have reached their maximum possibility as to prices. An average price of $11.50 per room is being paid for "walk-ups" and $12.50 for elevator houses.

According to real estate agents October 1 will not greatly increase difficulties in this section. Some believe that the great moving day may give negro purchasers possession of properties they have bought during the year and have been unable to occupy until vacated by white tenants who have so

far resisted eviction, not because they preferred to stay but because they could find nowhere to go.

High Rents Induce "Doubling Up."

The rentals mentioned are beyond any reasonable relation to the earning capacity of the average negro family. Therefore it has been necessary for them to "double up," two and sometimes three families occupying an apartment.

Practically every householder has from one to six roomers. Such crowding has resulted in a destructive moral atmosphere. The possibilities that may eventuate from the easy contacts of unrelated people in an apartment may readily be imagined.

The "no rent list" sign in real estate offices has prompted many negroes to purchase homes. During the last year more than $4,000,000 worth of Harlem has passed into their hands. Previous to this $10,000,000 of property had been bought by negroes. Of course heavy mortgage obligations have been assumed and some who have not carefully considered carrying charges are liable to encounter financial difficulties when mortgages are to be paid off or renewed.

Several investment companies have grown up among the negroes. Some are conservatively managed and have served their people well and have made a nice profit, while others of the so-called cooperative character have yet to demonstrate any real merit.

Several societies of tenants and lodgers have been promoted with indifferent success by the sort of fellows who attempt always to make opportunity out of community distress. As a rule these organizations lasted long enough to make a little money for their organizers, then slowly died without having accomplished any of the benefactions so alluringly promised.

Menace to Public Health.

In addition to direct rent raising many landlords have profited greatly by eliminating service costs. One of the most distressing features of the whole situation is menace to public health occasioned by the service reductions practised. Janitors are paid below the usual scale and little is expected of them. One landlord frankly told a complaining tenant that he preferred to get a new tenant to reprimanding his janitor.

Hot water service is reduced and in many cases discontinued completely. Satisfactory heat is provided on and around rent day only in many houses. Dumb waiter service is denied and much refuse is, as a consequence, thrown into the shaft.

Courts are rarely swept, garbage removal is infrequent, halls are seldom swept and rarely scrubbed.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James G. O'Sullivan, serving with the Mayor's committee, describes the condition as "terrible" and the Public Health Department is much concerned with the probability of disease epidemics originating here.

The only possibility of relief is the provision of adequate housing for the white people to move, so that the expansion of the district will be permitted. Meanwhile thousands of good intentioned colored citizens are obliged to live in overcrowded homes, for which they pay rentals at the sacrifice of luxuries, savings and even necessities. Wives are obliged to neglect home and children and do day's work to help meet the family deficit.

Neglected children and accumulated rubbish make a combination that increases the fire hazard of a community and decreases its moral tone and future prospects.

A LOCAL SURVEY AND ITS RESULT

On last Thursday there gathered in the reception room of the Mayor of Philadelphia about 200 of the best citizens of this city, both white and colored. They met at the special invitation of Mayor Moore. Although we have known many colored committees to visit the Mayor's office, they generally went to protest or petition; this was the first time during our fifteen years' residence in this city that a large committee assembled in the Mayor's office at his invitation. These prominent citizens came to hear the report of a Survey of Social Conditions in one city block, made by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder. After Dr. Wright made his report, comments were made by the Mayor, the chief of police of the 19th Police District, head of the Bureau of Housing and Sanitation, chief of the Division of Sanitation, chief of the Bureau of City Property, etc.

The survey was made by Dr. Wright at the request of the Mayor, and a committee headed by Bishop Heard. It took less than a week. It dealt only with cold facts, scientifically marshalled as to awaken the conscience and move the will. Dr. Wright told of conditions which had existed for years. One result was that two pastors, Dr. Anderson of Bethel, and Rev. Dr. Robinson of Shiloh Baptist Church, who have members in the block, suggested a great movement for social salvation, and a group of business men offered to put $10,000 or more into Dr. Wright's hands, to carry out a plan of social redemption, while the Mayor has suggested even more elaborate plans.

As plans for building a church, a survey of a new piece of land may cost, but are worth far more than they cost, so a social survey is one of the cheapest things a group bent on social betterment, can do IF IT IS DONE RIGHT. We will follow the survey reported at the Mayor's office and let our readers know more about it.

SATURDAY SEPT. 4th, 1920

SAVANNAH'S BAD REPORT

Again the government vice investigators have given Savannah a bad name according to the report which they rendered this week work on their investigations here and which were published in the daily papers.

The report says that vice is legalized here, that this city is one of the few in the country which still maintains a segregated district and that it is among the thirty most immoral cities in the United States. We do not know as much about other cities as we do about Savannah, but we do know that conditions here are far from ideal from an immoral standpoint. If anyone doubts this let him take a walk any night through the district bounded on the north by Gwinnett street, on the south by Waldburg street, on the east by West Broad street and on the west by Cemetery street, and he will see much of a very questionable character. The sights which his eyes will behold will not, we are inclined to believe, lead him to be any too harsh on these government investigators for the stinging report just issued by them.

We deplore the fact that our city stands so high up in the list of immoral and vice beridden towns and yet if conditions are as these investigators claim them to be, there is no need of trying to hide and condone them them by making excuses for their presence, but let the authorities whose business it is to keep the city reasonably free from such vices, go ahead and clean house.

The Westside can stand considerable purging of those things which appear so probably questionable. If it is really desired that our city shall get a better report from those who go around the country looking into the immoral conditions that obtain, then let's go to it and do a little cleaning up so that when these people come around they will find conditions more wholesome and so that we may have better and cleaner environments in which we may live.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS OF ATLANTA ORGANIZE

Atlanta, Feb 5—On Tuesday, Feb. 3 in the assembly room of the Y. W. C. A. Piedmont Ave., a group of welfare workers representing every welfare organization in the city employing colored people, met and formed themselves into an organization to be known as the Social Workers Club of Atlanta, Ga.

This organization is to serve as a clearing house and confidential exchange of the various welfare agencies of the city. It will also bring the representatives of the various organizations into closer relationship with each other, in order that each might understand the work the organization represented by the other is attempting to do and thereby discourage overlapping and duplication of effort.

The following persons were elected as officers: Jesse O. Thomas, president; Mrs. John Hope, 1st vice president; Mrs. C. L. Harper, 2nd vice president C. E. Jackson, secretary; Miss Hildonia Canady, treasurer.

Survey 6/26/20

COLORED SOCIAL WORKERS

THE Association of Colored Social Workers of Jefferson county, Alabama, organized last fall, held its first semi-annual community conference in Birmingham, June 4. Several hundred people attended and delegates represented civic bodies with a combined membership of approximately two thousand. The purpose of the association is to study the needs of the community along civic, social and moral lines and through conferences and cooperative effort to try to meet those needs. There are twenty-eight active members, employed in some form of community work in the county and nine associate members, volunteer workers. Among the things accomplished in the first six months of the association's existence are the organization of chauffeurs through the Birmingham Department of Delinquencies and Corrections as an auxiliary committee, three of them serving as volunteer probation officers with police power; the registering of complaint with the Health Department about unsanitary Negro living quarters; the sending to school, in the lack of a colored truant officer, of three hundred children or an average of fifty a month.

An interesting report was made at the conference on work being done among Negroes by industrial agencies. The Tennessee Coal & Iron Company maintains in ten communities churches, schools, fraternal halls, bath houses, community houses, baby clinics, athletic associations, kindergartens, adult home economic clubs, community supervisors. Modern houses are rented to employes at low cost and a hospital is provided. The American Cast Iron Pipe Company provides for its employes church, school, community house, modern cottages, Y. M. C. A., dispensary, visiting nurse, industrial benefit association, cafeteria, athletic association and an annual prize fair.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
FEBRUARY 3, 1920

NEGRO SOCIAL WORKER HERE.

E. T. Atwell, in Addresses, Expresses Approval of Local Activities.

E. T. Atwell, for fifteen years Booker T. Washington's business manager and associate and now national director of community work among the Negroes for Community Service, Incorporated, was a speaker at four meetings in Kansas City yesterday.

Mr. Atwell addressed the Methodist Ministers' Alliance at Allen chapel and the Baptist alliance at the Metropolitan temple, Kansas Side, in the morning. At noon he was the speaker at a big mass meeting at Lincoln high school and in the afternoon he addressed a meeting of the campaign workers and advisory committee of the Vine Street Community Service at the Community Center, Eighteenth and Vine streets.

At a conference with Henry F. Burt, community organizer, and A. O'Neil Mitchell and Mrs. Ida M. Becks, assistant organizers in charge of negro work of the Community Service Association of Kansas City, Mr. Atwell expressed approval of the program of community activity outlined for the negroes of the city.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1920

Disease, Death, Desolation and Despair Amidst Such Insanitary Conditions; Charity Must Begin at Home

Houston Informer

11/6/20

At a casual glance, one would think that the above pictures were snapped in some river lowlands, especially Brazos bottoms, where overflows are common.

Or, perhaps another would forthwith assert that they are scenes taken from a rampage of the Brazos River.

But all such surmises and presumptions are wrong, yea, absolutely and positively, for these pictures are reproductions of scenes that actually exist in the corporate limits of the city of Houston.

Coming nearer home and being more explicit, three of them portray very vividly the insanitary and unhealthful conditions of the campus at Gregory School for colored children, Fourth Ward.

Those who thought that "Ole Cimbee" was kidding when he alluded to the school children becoming web-footed can now see that there was more fact than fiction in what the celebrated rambler promulgated about the mud and water in the Gregory School yard.

The other picture is the condition of Matthews Street, alongside the school. All of these pictures were taken several days after a rain and after the community had been visited by two stiff northers and several clear, sunshiny days.

One patron—a heavy taxpayer—of Gregory School informed The Informer that his wife was forced to wade in water up to her knees, during one of the recent heavy rains, in order to prevent her children drowning in the Gregory School yard or en route home. As a consequence she became ill, as well as two of the children, and he was forced to pay a heavy doctor and drug bill, to say nothing of other expenses, such as the employment of help, etc.

MORE TEACHERS HAVE DIED OUT OF GREGORY SCHOOL THAN ANY PUBLIC SCHOOL IN HOUSTON! When such unhealthful, unsightly and insanitary environments are daily encountered and endured, the surprising feature is that Gregory's death rate has not been larger.

THERE WERE MORE DEATHS IN THE THREE BLOCKS SURROUNDING GREGORY SCHOOL DURING THE LAST THREE WINTERS THAN AROUND ANY PUBLIC SCHOOL IN HOUSTON. Again you exclaim, "No wonder," and "You ain't just saying it, either."

Because of such deplorably bad conditions, when most campuses are dry, thus affording the children an opportunity to play and develop themselves both physically and mentally, Gregory's campus is almost entirely submerged.

One patron says that he does all of his duck hunting during the winter on Lake Gregory, bounded by Cleveland, Wilson, Matthews and Victor Streets, Fourth Ward, city of Houston; while another says he never purchases fish, as Gregory Lake abounds in said relish. When back waters, which often come into his house from Lake Gregory, recede, big messes of fish are his without the asking.

Several San Felipe jitneymen are discussing petitioning the city council for a boat line on and from Lake Gregory and its tributaries. They believe such a line will beat investing their money in flivvers, oil wells and gold mines.

This is a crying shame, and, while the colored citizens are the worst sufferers, being directly affected, such conditions affect the entire community. As an investment for public health and from an economic standpoint, the city should investigate these and similar conditions at other public schools and in colored residential sections and spend some of the tax-payers' money right here in the heart of the city, where it is imperatively and shamefully needed.

The Informer is more directly and intensely interested in the health and physical well-being of the citizens of this community than in a wharf or land site at Manchester and the colored voters of Houston are going to think the same way with their votes, Wednesday, November 10.

A glance at the above pictures will show that the $2,000,000 for land and wharves at Manchester can do far more good in school buildings, streets and sanitation in the city proper.

Every time a bond issue is to be voted upon by the citizens of Houston, the colored voters are appealed and cajoled to support the entire proposition and promises galore are made the race. Then, as soon as the issue carries and the bonds sold, the poor colored citizens are soon forgotten and the pre-election promises are thrown to the four winds.

The colored citizens are tired of such treatment and they owe it to themselves, their posterity and society to vote against the $750,000 bond issue for wharves at Manchester and $1,250,000 land purchase at Manchester.

Every woman in Houston can vote in this election and all men who have paid their poll tax. Vote at same places you voted Tuesday. SWAT THE MANCHESTER DEAL!

Helping the Negro

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
FEBRUARY 10, 1920

The Armstrong Association an Example of Practical Benevolence.

ONE of the ways in which the birthday of Lincoln is to be observed this week will be by a meeting of the friends of the Armstrong Association, a local organization which, during the past ten or twelve years, has been putting into practice the precepts of the "Great Emancipator." Engaged in almost a unique phase of social service the activities and influence of this association have grown every year and although much practical good has been accomplished, it is believed to be now on the threshold of a career of much greater usefulness in securing broader industrial and commercial opportunities for the negro. According to John T. Emlen, who, as one of the founders of the association, has been active from the start in promoting its work, the main object of its members is to help the colored people of Philadelphia to help themselves. Better housing and better social conditions among a large part of the colored population of the city, it was decided by the founders of the Association, depend to a considerable degree upon the wage-earnings of the negroes and, accordingly, throughout its career, its chief effort has been to place colored workers in better paid positions.

Its success along this line is indicated in its annual report which shows that, without any charge, it has placed from two thousand to twenty-five hundred workers a year in better positions than they held before. One of the functions of its industrial department is to create new openings for the colored race by bringing to the attention of employers this source of labor supply and the possibility of employing colored men or women in work from which they have been debarred. Both the private and public educational facilities at the service of the negro have aided this work and one of the beneficial results of the sewing classes in the public schools is apparent in the statement that about two thousand colored girls and women are employed now in the garment trade, in which many of them have been placed by the Armstrong Association. In this class of employment this group of colored workers is said to be making from twenty to twenty-five dollars a week instead of the small earnings some of them they previously received as domestic servants.

During the war the Association also formed a connection with the Hog Island operators and placed many men at work in the shipyard. Homes were secured for them and arrangements made with the housing department of the Government shipbuilding corporation whereby a number of the Federal homes in the lower part of the Fortieth Ward were sold to negroes. In this work the Armstrong managers were aided by the Inter-Church Federation, the Pennsylvania Abolition Society and the Committee on Social Work of the Society

Friends. For the Quakers have been among the foremost backers of the work, the association being merely one of several philantrophies of this sort which are conducted chiefly by the Friends and which extend as far into the field of negro betterment as the operation of the little known but highly useful Penn Industrial and Normal School on the island of St. Helena, off the coast of South Carolina, in which some of the Armstrong contributors are interested.

In the list of placements mentioned in the report of Mr. Emlen it appears profitable employment has been obtained for many workers as bookkeepers, carpenters, clerks, electricians, gardeners, housemen, janitors, matrons, nurses, social workers, stenographers and typists. But one of the obstacles in this regard has been the lack of training on the part of many of the colored people. Despite the fact that the compulsory education laws compel the colored boy and girl to remain in school until they reach the age of sixteen the full benefit of the required training is not always obtained. To overcome this, the Armstrong Association employs several home and school visitors. Every morning these social workers visit the schools, obtain special reports as to the delinquencies or needs of the pupils and then visit their parents with a view of remedying them. One of the benefits of this service is that it also enables these visitors to note the circumstances and possibilities of the pupil and afterward to act as a vocational guide in directing the boy and girl so as to save them from joining the ranks of the idle, shiftless or untrained.

Wherever it is possible, the association also makes an effort to encourage negro girls to attend the high schools in order that they may qualify as office assistants, in which field the demand for colored clerks is said to be greater than the supply. Two scholarships are maintained at the University of Pennsylvania, and through co-operation with the alumni organizations of of Fisk, Hampton and Howard Universities, which have several hundred graduates in Philadelphia, additional scholarships are open at those industrial and training schools in the South. But in seeking to elevate the standards of the colored people and in this way to aid in removing the race problem, the association also endeavors to point out the growing opportunity for the negro to become a successful market or garden farmer. Thus, one of the visitors is assigned to South Jersey, and conducts social work throughout Salem and Gloucester counties. There, community clubs have been organized, a meeting hall purchased, agricultural competitions fostered, boys' and girls' clubs formed, reading matter distributed to homes, sewing and training classes formed and the negro farm hands taught how to make their idle hours productive.

According to those directly in touch with the negro labor market and the condition of the colored population in Philadelphia, there is a much greater opportunity of service opening to the association. At present it is estimated there are about one hundred and thirty thousand negroes in the city, and nearly a dozen separate schools for negroes are maintained by the Board of Education, and in one of them, the Durham School, at Sixteenth and Lombard streets, there are more than two thousand colored pupils. As one of the association's workers remarks, these pupils can be made useful citizens if given the right chance and the help they need. As she puts it, "They are American every whit of the way, and the housing problem among the negroes will solve itself if the negro is given the chance to secure decent and well-paid employment, for the black man is just as desirous as the white man is to have a comfortable, decent home, and to bring up his family as respected members of society." As the work of the Armstrong Association has grown it has become a sort of clearing house where many of the philanthropic and social agencies concerned in the betterment of the negro find a central meeting place. Keeping in touch with the scores of colored churches throughout the city the managers of the Association have done much to popularize its work among the colored people and to acquaint them with its facilities for helping them.

It is proposed now to make the Association more than ever a leader in this work.

Colored News Notes

RICHMOND VA. JOURNAL
JANUARY 9 1920

Richmond Neighborhood Association closed the 1919 season and begins the new year with as clear a record as any other colored social organization in the country. The association celebrated its eighth anniversary last Sunday at the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. R. V. Peyton, the pastor, preaching the anniversary sermon. The club numbers more than 300 members, nearly all of whom were present. The association is attempting to raise $1,000 for social work. One hundred dollars has been promised by a white friend in Chicago and $350 was raised Sunday for the Girls' Home and $25 more for Sixth Mt. Zion Church. The association headquarters, at 502 West Clay street, has been the scene of much activity during the yuletide season. A tree was held at the home, under the supervision of Mrs. Lelia Winn, and 130 gifts were presented. Again New Year's day a committee, headed by Mrs. Emma Watson, sent the boys at the Broadneck reformatory more than 200 presents. Another committee, composed of Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, chairman; Mrs. Anna Blackwell, Mrs. Artenia Miller, Mrs. Mattie Holmes, Mrs. Bettie Muse, Mrs. Ella Dickerson, Mrs. M. J. Peters and Mrs. Hannah Branch, served the 200 boys ham and cheese sandwiches and hot cocoa. The members of the association presented their president, Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, with a beautiful Sheffield vase and tray for her untiring work in the colored communities of the city. Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and several southern cities have written the president for the plan by which its work is accomplished. The association supports the Day Nursery at 112 West Charity street. It supports the Home for Colored Working Girls, at 502 West Clay street, and supervises through its president the work among women in the courts of the city. It conducts Bible classes in the factories and its committees visit the local hospitals and carry gifts and messages of cheer. It is at present planning a campaign for 2,500 members, closing in a great mass-meeting of colored citizens to be held at the Fifth Street Baptist Church Tuesday, January 20.

Attempts are being made by several prominent local citizens to obtain the services of Dr. Emmett J. Scott in an address to be delivered in a mass-meeting of colored citizens near the end of this month. Scott was formerly secretary to Booker T. Washington, special assistant to Secretary of War Baker and is at present secretary-treasurer of Howard University. He is to speak in Norfolk, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., January 25.

Brooklyn Urban League Notes

The Board meeting of the League was held on November 8, 1920, 102 Court Street. Plans for the work for the year of 1921 were made. R. J. Elzy Executive Secretary, as well as all the board members have given much of their time to get the Lincoln Settlement started under its new management.

Due to the efforts of one of the Board members a Free Kindergarten was opened on Monday, November 15th. Children from the ages of 4 to 6 are admitted. Mrs. Lucille Callaway Washington, a Pratt graduate, is in charge.

The Four O'clock Club, which is made up of twelve matrons, had made itself responsible for the milk for the Day Nursery, beginning with November 1st, 1920. The officers of this club are: Mrs. Elizabeth Mars Younger, President; Mrs. Lucille Washington, Secretary; Mrs. Laura Williamson Rollick, Treasurer.

James G. Franklin, the new headworker of the Settlement, has started a great 2 in 1 community drive to raise $5,000 for the Settlement. Mr. Franklin plans to have one thousand captains whose duty it will be to raise $5 each. The people in the community seem to be very enthusiastic and some of the captains have already filled out their cards.

A Red Cross Nursing Centre will be opened at the Settlement as soon as the number necessary to start a class has registered. Home Hygiene and the care of the sick will be taught.

Mrs. Burge, the Assistant to the Secretary, is kept busy each day at the Children's court settling the many difficulties which come up among the children of the borough.

Urban League Announces Fellowship

New York City, April 22.—College graduates who intend to do some form of social work have open to them 1920 and 1921 Fellowships of the National Urban League, according to the latest announcement. Application must be received before June 1.

The amount of Fellowships is $50 per month for eight months. Students are given privileges of attending colleges in New York and Chicago.

Urban League Forms Strong Southern Advisory Board

Prominent Men and Women, Colored And White, Unite in Organized Movement With Secretary Thomas

(Special to The New York Age)

Atlanta, Ga.—Many of the most prominent men and women of the South, colored and white, have consented to serve on a board organized by Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary of the National Urban League, who has his headquarters at 200 Auburn avenue, this city.

Many of these have never served before in any organized movement looking to the betterment of racial conditions. Their names are as follows:

Southern Advisory Board.

James H. Dillard, chairman; Robert R. Moton, vice-chairman; Josiah Morse, vice-chairman; James E. Gregg, vice-chairman; F. A. McKenzie, vice-chairman; Perry Howard, vice-chairman; George W. Clinton, vice-chairman; J. S. Clark, vice-chairman; P. James Bryant, secretary; Mrs. Mary L. Bethune, assistant secretary; John J. Eagan, treasurer.

Gov. Thomas Bickett, R. W. Westberry, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, C. W. Coker, Mrs. Charlotte H. Brown, R. E. Jones, W. H. Holtzclaw, John M. Gandy, N. B. Young, W. W. Alexander, W. P. Thirkield, W. D. Weatherford, R. R. Church, W. T. B. Williams, John Hope, Mrs. B. B. Mumford, Bruce Paine, C. T. Walker, M. W. Reddick, J. E. White, T. H. Harris, W. H. Barret, Jackson Davis, E. C. Morris, G. Croft Williams, Allen Washington, Gov. A. H. Roberts, W. H. Harris.

COLORED WORKERS TO WIDEN SERVICE

DAYTON O. NEWS
JANUARY 7 1920

Dayton's colored social workers are trying to avoid duplication of effort and needless expense and at the same time extend service among the entire colored population of the city.

Details of enlarged service were gone over at a conference of colored social workers at the Y. M. C. A. early Wednesday afternoon. Representatives of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Community Service Council and Linden Center participated. J. A. Green is chairman of the group and J. M. Pollard secretary.

Efforts are to be made to bring the colored churches and fraternal organizations into closer relationship with the individual social workers in the promotion of community service among the colored population.

FIFTH URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE A SUCCESS.

(By A. N. P.)

Newark, N. J., Oct. 28.—Visitors at the fifth annual conference of the National Urban League, which met in Newark, Oct. 20 to 23, listened to the various methods pursued by its executives in thirty-three cities during the past year in assisting in helping more than 500,000 southern Negroes to become adapted to a northern environment, and in fitting them into the new industrial surroundings to which they were called by war conditions.

Employment managers, personnel men, and social service representatives touching 90, 000 Negro workers from the nine largest cities were present. One thousand and three hundred and fifteen plants, covering 206 industries in these nine cities have been served this year by the National Urban League.

It is estimated that at least 500,000 industrial workers are touched by the social workers which the conference brought together from the two hundred white and Colored social and civic co-operating agencies in thirty-three cities.

Speakers of national note presented the subject of industry in its various relations. Health was featured under several captions. Louis I. Dublin, Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, discussed the subject, "How Life Insurance Companies May Aid in Reducing Mortality."

Allen T. Burns, director of Carnegie Corporation's Americanization study committee and president of the National Conference of Social Work, presented the subject of "Racial Co-operation." The subjemt was discussed by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. P. T. Durham of Atlanta, Ga.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and William N. Ashby, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, the host of the present conference, with headquarters at 212 Bank Street, Newark, N. J. presented a concrete example of its work, using the Newark League as a model.

PORTSMOUTH VA STAR
NOVEMBER 21 1920

BASKETS FOR COLORED POOR WILL BE RECEIVED

The Woman's Charitable Club will keep open its club room, 518 Green street, tomorrow (Tuesday) from 12 m. to 9 p. m. to receive provisions for the filling of baskets to be distributed to the colored poor on Thanksgiving day.

Social Conditions; Improvement of — 1920

THE COMMUNITY CENTER'S DEBACLE

The Chicago Whip

The Community Center at Thirty-second street and Wabash avenue, commonly known as the South Side Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, is in serious financial straits. Unless an unforeseen contingency happens in a few days its doors will be closed. According to a statement of one of its former secretaries it requires approximately $10,000 per annum for this institution to operate. Since the late war this expense has been borne by large employers and white philanthropists. When the last requisition was sent in the budget of $10,000 was repudiated. The reason given by its former supporters was that on account of the unstable economic situation they could not afford to continue their support. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds for the operation of the center among the colored people. That it has met with defeat is evidenced by the desertion of its secretaries and other paid workers. The Community Center is a worthy civic enterprise. As a factor for general educational advancement it holds a place in the community not second to the church or the public schools. During its very short existence its environs have given birth to many new organizations that bid fair to play an important part in the solution of many of the weighty problems of Negro urban life. It has encouraged thrift, efficiency, morality and a general respect for law and order.

In the light of the foregoing facts we cannot help but accuse the philanthropists of being both stupid and blind in refusing further support to such a meritorious institution. These employers brought the Negro here to make profits from their labor. They owe him a debt so enormous that it cannot be paid in donations. Because any assistance given to such an institution is essentially an investment for the donors. After all they are the benefactors of the Negro's increased improvement. Therefore, if these employers can afford to pay any legitimate debt or make any substantial or profitable investment of any kind, it stands to reason that if they were inclined they could afford to continue their support to the center.

On the other hand, it is an everlasting shame and a bitter disappointment to learn in this new era when private philanthropists, the state or the city refuse to assume their obligations to the Negro, that he will not make every conceivable sacrifice to make up the deficit himself. Especially when the mental and moral growth of the race is included in such obligations. The colored man must stop begging if he ever expects full recognition. It matters not whether he is begging for what is rightfully due him or for special favors. He must stop begging. He must organize politically, economically and industrially. Organization is power. Power is the only thing that men and nations respect today. We have boasted of our strength. The opportunity is presented for proof. Let us not be found wanting.

The Whip has implicit confidence in the rank and file. In the last few years they have shown positive eagerness to get behind worthy enterprises. With this evidence at hand it is a colossal joke to see the paid secretaries desert when white men withdraw their finance. Men who have such a worthy cause and such a fertile field from which to draw support and are incapable of raising the funds are not worthy of heading the institution when capitalists fail to supply the funds. We will have taken a step in advance if in the future when men are selected for secretarial positions in the public service, their ability to arouse the people to help themselves and thereby develop self-reliance, is a requisite for their appointment. Let us stop begging.

Following His Father's Example

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
OCTOBER 29, 1920

(Photograph by Underwood & Underwood)

Booker T. Washington, Jr.

Of Los Angeles, is Interested in the Uplift Work Carried On By the Celebrated Educator at Tuskegee Institute

Institution for Colored Girls In Winston-Salem Doing Fine Work

The Journal

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 28.—A recent issue of the Sentinel, a white paper of this city, carried the following article regarding the Phyllis Wheatly Home for Colored Girls:

"The report of two years of business transacted by the Phyllis Wheatley Association, incorporated under the auspices of twenty-six evangelical churches of Winston-Salem, beginning May 23, 1918, to June 1, 1920, shows great progress. Some of the facts are as follows:

"We purchased a ten-room house with all modern conveniences, on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets, for $7,000. We have paid $3,000, kept up all interest, taxes, insurance, including water, telephone and electric light bills.

"A yearly endowment fund has been constituted for more than $1,000 made payable the first day of September of each year. To this has been subscribed $550.

"We voice the sentiment of the colored population relative to equal accommodation for equal pay in the new hoped-for railroad station. We issued four thousand blue printed information sheets setting forth the plans and regulations of the association.

"A night school has been organized but not fully equipped as we were hindered in getting in the home. But it will prove a blessing.

"An employment office has been established which is an asset to any city. We have secured the use of two vacant lots for out-door sports. We have Sunday morning and Friday night devotions when all the girls are required to participate. There is an acceptable matron in charge to regulate conditions.

"Our charges are very moderate as it is the purpose of the home to better conditions for colored girls.

"The furniture for the home consists of 21 white iron beds, fitted for use, including 78 new blankets, 30 plain chairs, 7 nice rockers, 2 nice linoleum druggets, other rugs, piano, sewing machine, porch swing, davenport, cook range, furnace, kitchen cabinet, china closet, sideboard, library table, large mirror, 8 large printed Testaments, 1 reference Bible. The kitchen and the dining room are very nicely fitted with necessary utensils.

"We have raised $8,000 during the two years, with a balance of $380 on hand to begin the third year's work. There are 22 inmates at this date in the home. Quite a number have been made to feel at home during the short period of its operation.

"We thank the public and friends for the generous donations given for this worthy and most needed cause.

"Administration; Mrs. L. B. Neal, president; Mrs. A. L. Smith, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Williams, treasurer."

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMM. INDUCTED INTO SPEC. WORK

Chicago Defender
August 14-28

Members Appointed By Gov. Gardner Will Investigate Labor, Home Life, Health, And Living Conditions In Missouri As Effects Race.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 20—

The Negro Industrial Commission, appointed by Governor Gardner to investigate Missouri Negroes' general labor and industrial conditions, educational, housing and home life, health and living conditions with a view to Negro upliftment and betterment along all lines of good productive citizenship, was inducted into its special work last week, by the Governor himself.

Prof. N. C. Bruce, founder and principal of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, the one leading vocational and "Country Life" school for Missouri and Mid-West Negro people, which is located at Dalton, Mo., who is also president of the Missouri Negro Farmers' Bureau and U. S. Agent at-large, directing the Colored U. S. Farm Agents and their work among Missouri Rural Colored people, was chosen as chairman of the commission.

Principal Bruce responded to the Governor's address in an eloquent and forceful manner. His address was followed by addresses from the following persons: Prof. J. B. Coleman, Columbia, Mo.; Hon. Geo. Vashon, St. Louis; Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, St. Louis; and Prof. Robt. S. Cobb, Cape Girardeau.

This commission is looked upon as the most advanced and helpful step ever taken by any Governor or party in Missouri to aid the Missouri Negro to self-help, through self-representation and expression in matters wholly and directly concerning Colored people, which will also benefit the State.

This is the chance the National Government has been for years giving the Haiwaiins, Porto Ricans, Filipinos—a chance to discover, speak for and represent themselves This act of justice, on the part of Missouri law makers of the 50th General Assembly and the Governor, will greatly cheer and encourage Colored people to a greater economy, labor and thrift, and will spur them to finer appreciation and endeavor for making themselves more productive and useful citizens.

The personnel of this commission is far above the average. It is composed of successful leaders and practical educators; independent taxpaying business men and land owning intelligent farmers; settled and serious and capable men and women.

It's chairman, Principal N. C. Bruce, of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, has the good name of being the equal in vision and solid works of the late Booker T. Washington, and superior to Washington in educational preparation. He is the Missouri champion corn and crops producer and also holds the world's record in the world's greatest crop—corn.

Prof. J. B. Coleman of Columbia, is a business man also grand treasurer of the Pythian Lodge, an ex-captain of the U. S. Army, and leader and educator among his people. Messrs Haskell, Maysville, Ribault, St.Genevieve, and E. Rucker, St. Joseph, are all land owning and successful farmers. Messrs C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia, and A. C. Maclin, Hannibal are principals of large public schools. Mrs. John Thomas of Cape Girardeau and Mrs. Bledsoe of St. Louis, are both race leaders among the women of Missouri; Mr. Bert Hayden is a contractor of Kirkwood, Mo. Mr. Phillip Jordan of St. Louis has been former Governor Francis' aide for years, and has traveled extensively and has studied racial conditions in all parts of the world. Prof. B. F. Butler, Auxvasse, is a large groceryman of Callaway County. Editor C. A. Franklin of Kansas City, is one of the leading Missouri newspaper men. Mr. Robert S. Cobb, who was elected secretary with offices and clerical force at the State Capitol, has been a successful teacher for several years and has also served as Army "Y" secretary in the recent war.

The Governor has again shown wisdom in selecting this high type of Colored men and women for this very necessary and important commission.

NEGRO ASSOCIATED CHARITIES FORMED

Montgomery Advertiser

Prominent Leaders of Race Respond to Gunter's Call; A. J. Stokes Is President

A permanent Colored Associated Charities organization was formed at a meeting of negroes in the city auditorium Saturday afternoon. Those present were there in response to a call issued by Mayor W. A. Gunter, Jr., to organize such a society. Mayor Gunter and the associate commissioners conferred with the negroes upon their arrival at the city hall and assured them of the co-operation of the city government in their efforts to provide systematic facilities for relieveing distress among worthy members of their race.

1-25-20.

The following is the list of officers and directors of the organization: A. J. Stokes, president; G. E. Neutselle, vice-president; Morris Smith, secretary; E. G. Williams, treasurer. Board of directors: J. A. Lawrence, G. F. Oliver, James Alexander, J. S. Julian, J. W. Veverly, P. W. Walls, C. H. Wilson, R. A. Ross, A. C. Caffey, J. S. Burch, Ed. Matcher, T. J. Jenkins, W. W. Matthews, T. A. Bramwell, H. A. Loveless, E. B. Tyson, Lee Jordan, W. M. Clayton, W. M. Bascom, V. H. Tulane, A. Hadnot.

The permission of Mayor Gunter was obtained for another meeting to be held in the city auditorium on February 22.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
APRIL 28 1920

OPENING DATE CHANGED.

The date for the opening of the social center for colored people in the Morrell street school was postponed from May 6 to 11 at a meeting of the committee of arrangements with Recreation Superintendent Dean P. Otis Monday night at the City Hall. A tentative program was adopted, including speeches, musical numbers and dancing. It also was planned to serve refreshments.

AID FOR COLORED FAMILIES

INDIANAPOLIS IND. NEWS
OCTOBER 16, 1920

Kitchen of a two-room cottage, where the Mothers' Aid Society helping the mother and four small children.

CITY'S VICE BLOCK HAS MANY RIVALS, IS CHARGED

PHILADELPHIA
OCTOBER 4, 1920

Half Dozen as Bad, Says Negro Minister Who Exposed It; Tells Conditions

A sordid tale of vice, disease and misery in Vare wards thruout the city and particularly in the city's own block in the seventh ward, was told yesterday by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., a negro pastor and editor, whose startling revelations on vice conditions to Mayor Moore resulted in a recent investigation.

"The city-owned block, between Tenth, Eleventh, Lombard and Rodman streets, is not the worst in Philadelphia," the Rev. Dr. Wright said, "it is only one of many. I could pick out half a dozen far worse, with my eyes shut!

"The only reason I reported on conditions in that block was because if vice and crime are permitted to rage in houses owned by the city, what a precedent it will set for buildings under private ownership! The city-owned block is just a small part of a vast political system extending thru all the Vare-controlled wards. It was never bought for a playground, as was reported. Instead, it was bought to fill with persons who would regularly deliver their votes to the Vare machine. There is an excellent playground only three blocks away (Star Garden), which is more than large enough to meet the needs of the neighborhood.

"A recent story referred to 283 votes in that division going to the Vares and only thirteen to Mayor Moore in the last election. It would be most interesting to locate those thirteen votesrs. I thought every one in that 'hell hole' voted for Mr. Hall or the way he said.

"The poor and ignorant negroes in that district fall easy victims to the Vare politicians, who seem to believe the only way to get a negro's vote is to debase and degrade him. Most of the families living in and around the city-owned block are longshoremen. They live there because they can walk to work along the river front. For the most part they are poor.

"As has been often stated in the papers, the city's houses are rented by persons who rent them again at enormous profit. I know of one case where a man leases five houses for $30 apiece and places 40 and 50 persons in each house, making $500 and more per month on each house.

"No attempt is made by the city to enforce sanitation, fire laws or anything else. The landlords who rent from the city and then sublet the properties are probably political patrons who are being repaid for past services.

"I was glad to learn steps are being taken to raze the block. Unlike most people, I don't think much harm will be done by placing the persons from the district in other localities. Many of the residents are not evil, but have been led into vice by the fiends that run the establishments there. The city ought to watch over those who are infected with disease and crime rather than place them under the mercy of corrupt politics."

DR. G. R. BRYANT

COLORED ASSOCIATED CHARITIES TO MEET

Montgomery Advertiser

Will Begin Raising Funds For Organization on George Washington's Birthday

A rally of the colored branch of associated charities will be held at the city auditorium Sunday, February 22 the birthday of George Washington, for the purpose of raising funds. Churches, fraternal organizations, business establishments, friends of charity, and all other citizens so interested, are invited to attend the meeting. The call has been sent out by J. S. Julian, chairman of the publicity committee.

January 24 Mayor Gunter called together a number of prominent colored citizens of Montgomery for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of an associated charities for work among the members of their own race. The organization was effected the same day. The association named February 22 as the first day on which it would attempt to raise funds as a nucleus on which to build a treasury to substantially aid the unfortunates of the race.

The official signing the call to the colored people says: "A special solicitor will be sent to you between now and the rally day to inform each unit what is expected of it. This is a test of our ability, our willingness to, at least, bear a part of our own burden.

"Every minister is requested to make a special announcement and emphasize the rally."

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1920

N. Y. Urban League is Host To 100 at Harlem Palace

Gives Conference Dinner to Leading Men and Women, White and Colored, to Arouse Active Interest in League's Program

More than one hundred people sat down at tables Monday evening November 29, in the beautiful dining room at Harlem Palace, 27-29 West 115th street, as guests of the New York Urban League, James H. Hubert, executive secretary, at its conference dinner. The guests included prominent professional and business men and women, as well as leading social and welfare workers, both colored and white.

The Urban League, with this function, launched a campaign designed to interest a larger number of members of the race in the League's program for constructive work in Harlem and other Negro districts and to enlist greater financial support for the work from the colored people directly.

The dinner was served at 7.30 p. m., Caterer M. Rosenbaum having prepared the following menu.

Grape Fruit Princesse
Hearts of Celery — Queen Olives
Dill Pickles
Consomme Julienne
Kennebec Salmon — Sauce Tartars
Parisienne Potatoes
Roast Philadelphia Spring Chicken
French Peas — Lettuce
French Pastry — Ice Cream
Demi Tasse — Mineral Water

The Speakers

When this had been served and enjoyed by the guests, Miss Elizabeth Walton, chairman of the League's board of directors, introduced Dr. Eugene P. Roberts to serve as toastmaster. Dr. Roberts briefly described the Urban League movement and introduced Secretary J. H. Hubert and E. Hinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who in turn told of the various accomplishments of the Urban League, not only in New York City, but throughout the country. L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann, chairman of the League's industrial committee, also told of the League's work.

The toastmaster called upon various of the guests and responses were made by John E. Nail, H. Adolph Howell, Mrs. Sofia M. Loebinger and Mrs. Harriet Tupper, principal of Public School No. 119, who declared that the aid given her school by the League could not be estimated.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Robert L. Bradby of Detroit, Mich., and he made a splendid address.

H. H. Dennis Gives $100

A tangible and concrete evidence of the interest aroused in the league's work by the conference dinner was shown by financial contributions made by the diners. Henry H. Dennis, giving $100, had the distinction of being the largest contributer of the race group. Fifty-dollar contributions were made by H. Adolph Howell, Mrs. Lillie Phillips, Dr. Frank L. Chamber and Mrs. E. B. Goldsmith.

Other contributions were as follows

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, $30.

R. C. McPherson, Thomas H. Rutledge, Harry H. Pace, Mrs. Violet L Watson, Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. J S. Watson, $25 each.

Mrs. Augusta M. Brown, Haley & Hebbons, $15 each.

Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, Thomas E Taylor, Dr. S. H. Pottinger, Mrs. H A. Tupper, Dr. and Mrs. Corbin Charles H. Anderson, A. L. Jackson $10 each.

Miss Cora Turner, B. B. Church, Mrs. Theodore Williams, $5 each.

Mrs. S. W. Jenkins, $3.

Many pledges were also received toward the campaign for $5,000 which the League plans to raise by January 1, 1921.

Among those present were Mrs. Henry Leach, Pope B. Billups, Miss Olivia Cauldwell, W. H. Wortham, James C. Thomas, Jr., Miss Eva D. Bowles, Miss Irene West, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Elzy, Wm. H. Baldwin, Miss Eugenie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Johnson, Mrs. Eva W. Deaver, George C. Booth, Roy Miller, Miss Henrietta Jackson, Miss Johnson, H. D. Gregg, Victor R. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nail, John B. Nail, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Church, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dennis and others.

Manifold Are the Useful Services of Urban League

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
APRIL 18, 1920

By MAY STRANATHAN

[Written for The Dispatch]

ENCOURAGEMENT and inspiration may be found in the first annual report of the Urban League, just issued. This league was organized but little more than a year ago for social service among the Negroes of the city, and it has during that time established splendid co-operation with all the large social organizations and institutions in Pittsburg, and has won the confidence, approval and generous support of the Negro population. The Travelers' Aid Department has assisted in a definite way 857 individuals and family groups. Of the individuals, 35 were children under 14 years of age, sent to Pittsburg alone from Southern points, and whose relatives failed to meet them. Some of these children were cared for by the league for two weeks, while search was made for their relatives.

Aid Returned Soldiers

Finding positions for returned soldiers through its employment department was one of the most important of the league's achievements, 210 soldiers being so placed. This employment service co-operated with the Federal and State bureaus, and so well was the work done that it was taken over by them. Ninety per cent of the placements were unskilled, and 3,900 men and 388 women were secured positions.

Through the league's work in industrial problems two more Negro welfare workers have been placed in large plants. These workers hold regular conferences, which have proved of incalculable value. A H Wyman of the Carnegie Steel Company gives notable testimony to the value of such welfare workers in an article on "Negro Welfare Workers in Pittsburg," which appears in the report of the annual convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools. The survey has also devoted an article to this work.

Officials of 37 industries have sought the advice of the Urban League in matters pertaining to Negro labor, and the Union Construction Company, composed of Negro mechanics, has been formed to increase the number of such mechanics in the building trades.

The work for women and girls done by the employment department has been eminently successful. In one store alone 96 Negro girls held clerical positions at the close of 1919, and a trouser factory is experimenting with Negro girls alone. As 40 per cent of the applications made to the Woman's Employment service, which took over this work of the Urban League last May, were colored, the report notes the better positions in domestic service offered the Negro girls because of the scarcity of foreign help.

A special article of great interest might be written on the home economics work of the Urban League alone. This work was done in 13 neighborhoods, and clubs were started for lessons in thrift, canning, making over old garments, co-operative buying, recreation for children and other interests. Testimonials of the value of this work are given by J M Berkey of the continuation schools and Ian Forbes, director of the Soho Settlement, while Judge Tensard De Wolf of the Morals Court says that without the help of the Urban League it would be impossible to give the Negroes the help they need.

Cost Is Over $10,000

Another department is that of health and housing, and the 1920 budget of the league provides for a secretary for this work. Organizations have been formed for outings for children, 16 Negro clubs co-operated with the Urban League in carrying Christmas cheer to 129 Negroes in hospitals; the Urban League Auxiliary, composed of department store girls, gave $600 toward the league budget, the fund being secured by a May party, and a social workers' club, with more than thirty social workers as members, has been formed. The league has also encouraged the study of social science. The work done by the league last year cost $10,200.

Walter A May is president of the Urban League; the vice presidents are Hezekiah Anderson and Rev C Y Trigg; the secretary, Miss Frances Brown; treasurer, John D Fraser, and executive secretary, John T Clark. Other members of the executive board are Miss Mary E Bakewell, Bayard H Christy, Miss Hilda Gundelfinger, Mrs Charles Shoemaker, Robert L Vann, Rev Dr W I Wishart, Dr Charles H Carroll, Mrs Sadie Hamilton, Francis D Tyson, Alexander Dunbar, S R Morsell, Mrs Cornelius D Scully and John T Writt.

Newly Arrived Colored Girls Find Welcome

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
NOVEMBER 20, 1920

Harriet Tubman House, on Holyoke Street, Offers Lodging, Food and Advice When Needed

By Viva Clark

DOWN on Holyoke street, off from Columbus avenue, stands a house that is unique, the only one of its kind in Massachusetts, perhaps in the whole country. The Harriet Tubman House, a place where young colored girls may come immediately upon their arrival in Boston to remain a night or two or, if they wish, indefinitely, "a rest house" where they meet other girls, bring their friends and enjoy the social life so imperative for girls deprived of their own homes.

If you go down early some evening, a soft voiced little Southern girl will usher you into the reception room with a smile, tell you that you may "wait right there if you'd love to" until she calls Mrs. Robinson, the house mother. "Right there" is a cozy living room with pictures, easy chairs, couches, and a beautiful new piano bearing on its top a couple of violins and a mandolin, and littered with the latest sheet music. While you wait, several young men come in to call upon their girl friends or to take them out to the movies. Then behind you a soft voice apologizes for keeping you waiting "so long, ma'am," and you turn to greet Mrs. Robinson, quiet, gentle, motherly, the woman who takes the place of so many absent mothers.

At your questions about the house and its founding, Mrs. Robinson smiles proudly and says that she can tell you as much about that as anyone, for she was one of the original seven founders of the place, sixteen years ago, and that she has given practically all of her time to the work since. Then she tells how these women, realizing the great need for a place of this sort, inasmuch as the other homes feel that they cannot receive the colored girls who come up in such numbers from the South, collected at great personal sacrifices about eighty dollars in money, articles of furniture and other furnishings and opened the house. How the charter for a special corporation was obtained, a board of trustees elected, part white and part colored, the present house bought, the mortgage paid off, another adjoining house bought and heavily mortgaged, changes made, repairing done, and throughout, the current expenses met. A tale of sacrifice, disappointments nobly endured, dark days illumined by courage and faith.

The girls—working girls, all of them—pay only two dollars a week, she tells you; they have two or three single beds in a room; they may have all the gas for lighting or heating that they wish; if they wish to bring in their own food and cook and eat it there, the dining room and kitchens are at their disposal; they may do their own washing and ironing if they desire—the place is to them a real home; as the girls say, spelled with a small h.

And not the least important feature of the home is the social atmosphere. There are parties, dances, suppers—her face glows as she tells you of the "Harvest Supper" when over 300 people gathered to eat the Southern cooking and celebrate the burning of the first mortgage. And then the wonderful carnival block party which took up the entire Holyoke street, decorated, especially wired for electric lights and roped off for dancing! So well managed was that affair, she tells you naively, that the captain of police telephoned in the next morning to repeat the good report he had had of the evening.

Not all the business of the house is amusement, far from that. There are classes in sewing, in cooking; there is a community singing class, and here she breaks off suddenly to ask if you would care to hear the girls play and sing. She

calls down a few girls who happen to be in the house, and with their two violins, mandolin, piano and several voices, they give you a little concert that quite enchants you. Then one little girl, all excitement, rushes in to tell of a new "voting" class to be formed that evening, to teach the principles of voting and to discuss the two presidential candidates.

"You all jus' mus' go," she insists, "Ah don' know how to vote yet an' you don' either, but we can learn right soon at that class."

The girls troop out together and Mother Robinson looks after them with a tender smile. They are such good girls, she says; she never had any other sort in her house and never will. They come to her with all their problems and plans for the future and if she must refuse—she always allows their wishes if she can—they never fail to take her advice cheerfully and willingly. And it is not always only advice that she gives them—sometimes financial aid is needed too, as in the case of two women who came from Texas in war time to meet their soldier husbands. They arrived in Boston, penniless, not even knowing where their husbands were to be found. Mother Robinson took them in, kept them until she could locate the men, lent them the necessary money, and finally united the couples. You ask her a little about the expenses and her face sobers. It is very hard, she admits, to make both ends meet, and were it not for so many generous friends, both white and colored, it would be impossible. But there are so many good people in the world, she argues bravely, surely they will share enough to help on a work like this.

Then she asks you if you would like to see the house. She takes you over the rooms up stairs, small, plainly furnished but comfortable; into the dining-room where a couple of girls are eating a late but jolly dinner together; down to the kitchen from which a burst of laughter and song greets you, suddenly hushed as you enter. One girl is mixing pie crust; another is ironing a snowy white skirt; two more are washing and wiping dishes. You ask if you may take a picture of them at their various tasks and after the first little gasp of surprise, a little babel of voice breaks out.

"Wait till Ah c'n change mah apron, this one's too dirty!"

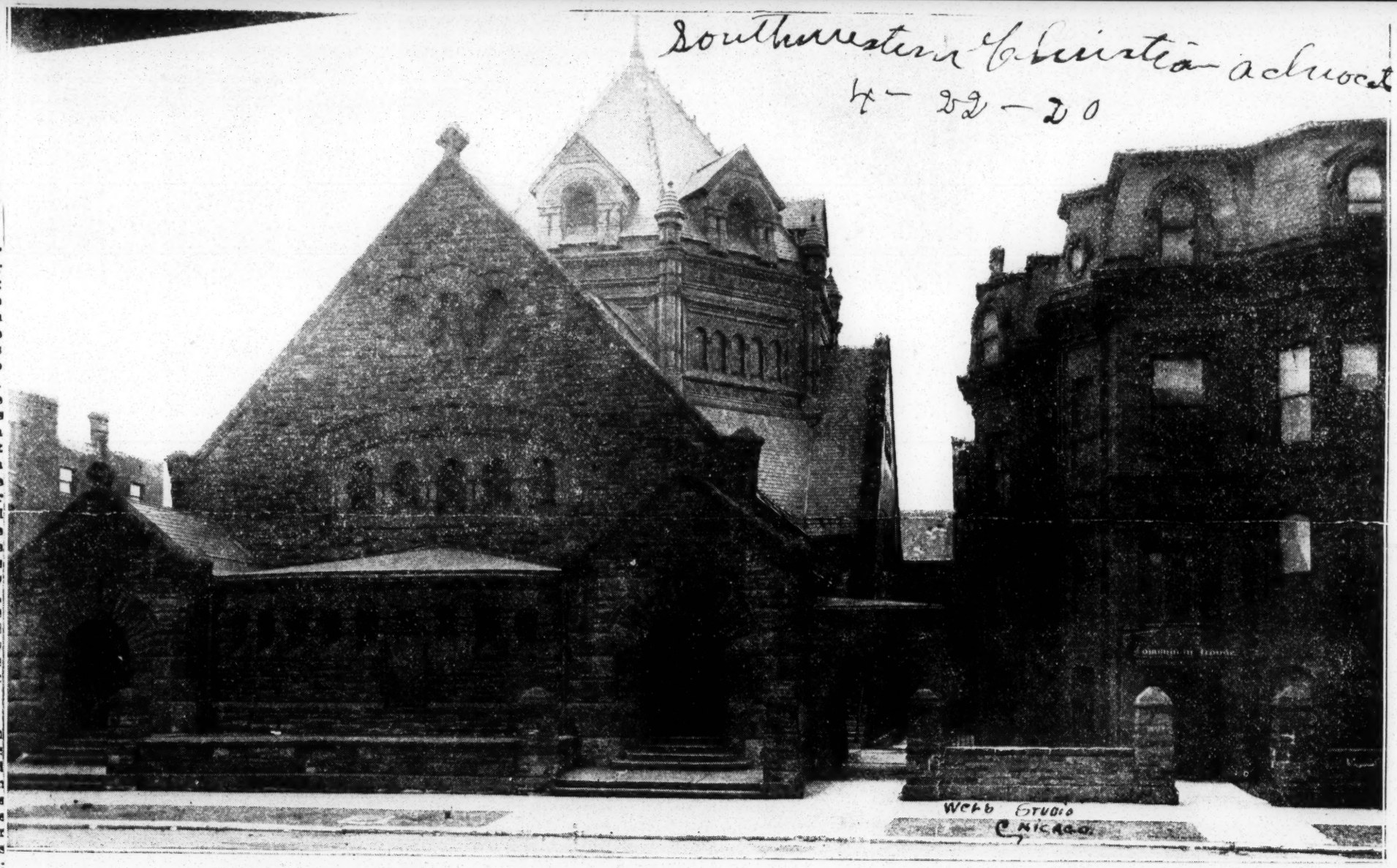
"These aren't the pretties' dishes we have; shall we change 'em?"

"Mah goodness; wash off that table."

You tell them that details will never show in the picture, keep everybody still for a minute, and the picture is made. As you go out, the laughing babel begins again, and follows you pleasantly while you are thanking Mrs. Robinson in the hall above for her kindness. In the reception room beside you, the "voting" class has started and you glance in at the rows of earnest faces. A slim little girl—a maid in a manicure shop, she is—comes running past you as you go out into the night, and you hear her eager cry:

"Oh, Mother Robinson, something new has happened and I don't know what to do. I've come home for you to tell me."

Mother. Home. How much those words mean, especially to girls who are hundreds of miles away from their own native towns and from their real mothers and their real homes.



Southwestern Christian advocate
4-22-20

Webb Studio
Chicago

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

DISCUSS PLANS TO AID NEGROES

N. Y. C. GLOBE,
OCTOBER 7, 1920

Fifth Annual Conference of National Urban League to Meet at Newark.

Visitors at the fifth annual conference of the National Urban League, to meet in Newark Oct. 20 to 23, will listen to the various methods pursued by its executives in thirty-three cities during the past year in assisting in helping more than 500,000 southern Negroes to become adapted to a northern environment, and in fitting them into the new industrial surroundings to which they were called by war conditions.

Employment managers, personnel men, and social service representatives touching 90,000 Negro workers from the nine largest cities will be present. One thousand three hundred and fifteen plants, covering 206 industries in these nine cities, have been served this year by the National Urban League.

It is estimated that at least 500,000 industrial workers are touched by the social workers which the conference will bring together from the two hundred white and colored social and civic co-operating agencies in thirty-three cities.

Speakers of national note will present the subject of industry in its various relations. Health will be featured under several captions. Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will discuss the subject "How Life Insurance Companies May Aid in Reducing Mortality."

Allen T. Burns, director of Carnegie Corporation's Americanization study committee and president of the National Conference of Social Work, will present the subject of "Racial Co-operation." The subject will be discussed by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. P. T. Durham of Atlanta, Ga.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, at 127 East Twenty-third street, will present the work of the league, and William N. Ashby, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, the host of the present conference, with headquarters at 222 Bank street, Newark, N. J., will present a concrete example of its work, using the Newark league as a model.

TRAINING COLORED COMMUNITY WORKERS

RICHMOND VA LEADER
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

School in Session Deals With Leisure-Time Problems of Nation.

Community Service, Incorporated, the national organization which succeeded War Camp Community Service in dealing with leisure-time problems of the nation, is holding a training school for colored workers in this city. The sessions are being held in the Red Circle Community Club, formerly the Colored Army and Navy Club, and workers are in attendance from every section of the country. James Edward Rogers, national director of schools and conference, is conducting the school, assisted by a staff of recreational experts.

COMMUNITY HOUSE

Professor E. T. Atwell, field director of the bureau of colored work, is assisting Mr. Rogers. Miss Edna Keith, of New York, who had much experience with the American expeditionary forces, is conducting classes in community dramatics and pageantry. Experts in music, games, athletics and organizations are scheduled for lectures during the term of the school. Addresses have been made by Assistant Superintendent J. H. Binford, of the RICHMOND schools, and Dr. H. H. Hibbs, director of the school of social work and public health. The school will continue for two weeks.

COLORED CHILDREN GIVEN USE OF POOL

RICHMOND EVE HERALD
JULY 15, 1920

Swimming pools at Stivers high school and at Whittier school may be used every Saturday morning from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock for the free instruction in swimming among colored children. Whittier school will be used for the girls and Stivers for the boys.

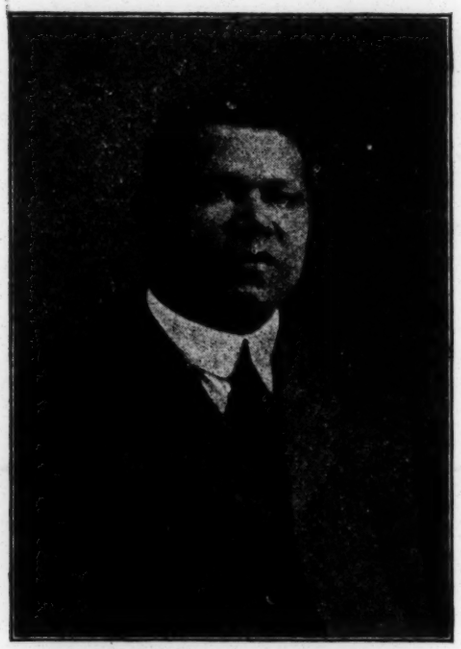
More pools will be granted if the number making application for free lessons is increased, it is announced. The pools are opened in connection with the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. learn-to-swim campaign.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1920.

An Experiment In Rural Values

How the Church Was Made a Vital Factor on the Brookhaven District of the Mississippi Conference

By Paul L. Vogt, Ph. D.



REV. M. T. J. HOWARD,
Superintendent, Brookaven District, Mississippi Conference

Southwestern Advocate 7-8-20

Probably anyone who does not consider seriously the truth of the old adage that cleanliness is next to Godliness, or who fails to see the relation of clean homes to clean morals, of up-to-date farming and live stock improvement to practical Christianity, and of increased crops, graded cattle, good roads, and modern sanitary measures to genuine spiritually will derive little inspiration from a study of the achievements of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Brookhaven District of the Mississippi Conference during the past three years.

The program which has been followed, however, in the development of this field, in co-operation with the Department of Rural Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has had to do largely with those matters which are vital to economic welfare. This program has been adhered to under the conviction that no satisfactory or stable spiritual superstructure can be erected upon poor economic foundations. Instead of encouraging periodic tides of spiritual renewal, the aim has been on the Brookhaven District to foster those standards of living that tend to make continuous and permanent a high degree of spiritual health.

What the New Leader Found

The problems of Brookhaven District, when Rev.. M. T. J. Howard was appointed as the District Superintendent in 1916, were largely those which have so universally made the rural church field unattractive and unprolific in American church life. The tenant system of farming prevailed to a large degree; interest rates were high; and the colored man was still too poor to finance his crops without advances in the spring. Schools were poor and inadequate, the majority of them being held in church buildings. These structures were generally one-roomed frame affairs, unpainted and often unfinished, and were worth not more than five hundred dollars. In many cases colored folk were obliged to go six to ten miles to church. Ministers were untrained and often illiterate. Once a month services by absentee pastors were the rule for most denominations. Pastors found limitations in developing a broad program because of the demands of farm or industrial work upon the families, and because of the regulations concerning calling on families on tenant farms. Ignorance, shiftlessness and superstittion prevailed as serious menaces among the best-hearted, most optimistic, happiest folk in America's population.

The newly appointed District Superintendent was familiar with these and other problems rural colored people of the Southland have to solve. He had received the appointment because of his first-hand information and because he was sympathetic toward the program which seeks to relate the work of the church to every phase of the life of the people. Mr. Howard was sent to Brookhaven District to encourage the members of the churches to have better gardens, better live-stock, better homes, to teach the people how to save money in buying and selling and how to own their own farms and homes. It was the conviction of Resident Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, as well as of the Department of Rural Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, that immorality, ignorance, lack of enterprise, filth, high death rates and every condition of misery that tends to undermine the spiritual welfare of a people are the inevitable accompaniment of poor economic conditions. The very weakness of the church is generally traceable to inadequate leadership, yet a community in the grip of ignorance and poverty is impotent to make other and better provision.

Developing a Program

One of the first steps in the development of a District program was the effort made to increase the efficiency of the ministerial force and to get able pastors on every charge. The number of "supply" preachers has been reduced from eight or nine, in 1916, to one in the present year. The new men brought to the District have been, in almost every case, specially trained for the rural work.

Economic Improvement

Another of the tasks undertaken as of first importance was the improvement of the economic conditions of the colored people, not overlooking the retired preachers. In meeting this need, the first step was to purchase, in 1918, for $1,750 of a forty acre farm near Brookhaven. The plan has been to make this farm the administrative headquarters of the District. Here is to be the District Superintendent's residence; the home of retired preachers, the home of the county agricultural agent; and ultimately the homes of the teachers connected with the proposed agricultural high school for colored people.

In 1917, through an appropriation of $200 made by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, two agricultural club leaders were employed to do special work on the District. These workers were engaged during the summer in going among the churches and organizing community clubs in the interest of better agriculture. Twenty-one community clubs were organized, and through their work over 50,000 pounds of fruit and truck were canned and saved in the food conservation campaign then under way. During the following year, as a result of the beginnings thus made, the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture was employed. This agent extended the work of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs and established demonstration points in various places on the District. From its inception, this movement has been fostered by the Methdist Episcopal Church, until now not only one, but three, counties on the Brookhaven District employ colored agricultural agents at state expense.

The Laboratory of Experience

One illustration of the results of this phase of activity may be given. At Crystal Springs, on a garden spot of about one-fourth acre, Rev. R. N. Jones raised and shipped fifteen bushels of beans, one hundred and sixty-two crates of tomatoes, canned one dozen quarts of tomatoes, one dozen quarts of okra, four quarts of beets, seven of peaches, four of pears, and prduced twenty bushels of corn, fifteen bushels of potatoes, and raised one hog which, when killed, weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. While doing this on his farm, Mr. Jones also had installed in his

church and parsonage a Delco lighting system, and has gone far toward making the parsonage a model home. The spiritual life of his church has improved and it has continued to grow in membership and financial support.

In addition to this encouragement of greater production and better methods of farming, the county agent has been promoting co-operative activity in the purchase of supplies and in marketing crops and live-stock, with marked saving to the communities.

Live stock improvement has also been begun. When the agent was appointed, no registered hogs were to be found in the county. Now there are two. At that time no registered cattle were to be found. Now there are three registered Jersey cattle, and the number of graded cattle has increased fifteen to twenty-eight. Then there was not an orchard properly cared for. Now there are eight and three more will soon be started. No program of road improvement had been undertaken. Now the county has undertaken to macadamize the road from Brookhaven to the District farm, and antoher project is on for the improvement of another strip five miles in length. Programs of fire prevention, house, barn and outside toilet building and improvement, manure saving and other sanitary and economic measures have been started.

This account could be extended at considerable length to include the beginnings made in home visitation and District nursing; the development of the program for better homes and encouragement in home ownership; the Brookhaven District Center project; and the organization of the District Society. But enough has been said to indicate the character of the work attempted and the progress made.

Accepting the Challenge

That the District has responded to the type of program being worked out is indicated by the records of local financial support and membership. The quota for this District in the Centenary was $22,000 for the five-year period. The churches have already pleded $33,000, the full quota for the first year has been raised and the District stood second in the Conference in completing its pledges.

The record shows an increase in ministrial support for the District, of nearly $3,000 in the past three years, and in church membership,—although Brookhaven District, in common with all other sections of the South, has suffered from the northern exodus, in some cases churches losing their entire membership,—there has been an increase of one hundred and fifty.

No leader engaged in the experiment in rural work being developed on this District feels that goals have been attained, but that in the progress of the beginnings made lies the reasonable hope of ultimate success. The nature of the program precludes quick results. Ten years, instead of three, of continuous, able leadership should show marked development; and the last years of the decade much more marked results than the first. The total result of the work on the District, thus far, confirms the conviction that a religious program which is concerned in everything that affects the life of a community is not lacking in its appeal.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 7-8-20

A barn-like church cannot be expected to generate the finer qualities of character or culture, or to stimulate a sense of the dignity of Christian service.

For 1920-87 the sum of $13,650 has been appropriated by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for Church building projects on the Brookhaven District.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 7-8-20

Watermelon tastes just as sweet as in the "good old days," but the new day has brought a better science of household economics.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE FOR COLORED GIRLS

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
AUGUST 6, 1920

Mrs. Hannah C. Smith, executive secretary of the House of Friendliness, has just returned from a visit to her home town of Boston, where she spent the time with relatives.

The activities of this attractive house on Ege avenue, which is a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, devoted to the interests of the colored women of Jersey City, are somewhat dormant during the present month.

They have a dormitory on an upper floor that accommodates several guests and another small room for transients, which is used two or three times a week, while one of the larger rooms has three single beds. The young women are served with breakfast by the housekeeper. The entire place is kept in spotless condition, and the living room with its hangings and pillows of old rose and cushions on the willow furniture, with a soft light on the centre table, make it a restful spot for the members to congregate and talk over association interests.

A Victrola occupies one corner of the room, and potted ferns give a touch of nature to the room that they all love.

Mrs. Smith was most enthusiastic over the progress of the millinery class last season. She declared that the hats that the girls designed were really beautiful under the direction of Miss Alice Denson, and she is anticipating a larger class this fall. There will also be classes in dressmaking and other classes that were on the program last year.

Mrs. Smith is looking forward to Chautauqua Day at the Bordentown Institution on August 12, when rep-

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Survey 1-11-20 p20

INDUSTRY as related to the Negro was the subject under discussion at the annual conference of the National Urban League held in Newark, N. J., Oct. 20-23.

A brief resumé of the work of the Illinois Commission on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden following the race riots in Chicago in August, 1919, was presented by the associate executive secretary of the commission, Charles S. Johnson. The investigation was made by Mr. Johnson and Graham Taylor, Jr., executive secretary of the commission, in an effort to find the underlying causes of race disturbances as a foundation for inaugurating a program to remove them. As public opinion formed as the result of misinformation was found to be the real cause, after studying all possible factors including housing, industry, crime and police administration, racial contacts and the press, Mr. Johnson concluded his summary in these words: "The guiding principle of all our inquiries has been that racial differences, racial clashes, racial misunderstandings have their roots in a maze of circumstances that make it difficult to know one another. It is our firm belief that the correction of many of our present evils will come only through the full and frank dissemination of information."

Making the Negro a greater asset to the community through improving his health was discussed from a new angle—that of utilizing the machinery of the insurance companies who are anxious to cooperate in this way. To this end an entire session was devoted to reducing Negro mortality through these agencies.

The question of the Negro's immediate future in northern industry in the face of renewed immigration and of a letting down in the industries themselves was discussed. Executives from ten large industrial centers expressed the belief that in spite of these difficulties the Negro is holding his own in industry.

LILLIAN A. TURNER.

resentatives of the negro race of New Jersey will congregate to hear J. Terrill, cf, formerly with P. S. No. 8; E. Kalm, lf, and A. Bindotte, James Weldon Johnson, of New York, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also members of the crack P. S. This will also give the girls at the

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1920

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 7, 1920

Left "COME SEVEN!" A row of lucky pickaninnies in the colored baby contest recently held by the Stillman Baby Club of Columbus at Lincoln House for the United Hospital Fund drive for $1,500,000. U. Edgar C. Samuels (in the middle) won first honors.
P. Thompson.

The Negro population in Chicago during the past three years has more than doubled. Thousands of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana have moved into the Windy City. The Methodists of Chicago are alive to their responsibility in this large increase in the Negro population of their city. The recent purchase of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and Community House, pictures of which are found on this page, indicates the determination on the part of the Chicago Methodists that, as far as they are concerned, this increase in the population shall be adequately cared for. The District Superintendent as well as the Pastor of this new Church is Dr. G. R. Bryant who has proven himself to be a wise and successful leader of Methodism among our people in Chicago and vicinity.

Southwestern Christian Advocate
11-27-20
4-22-20

TWO VERY SERIOUS NEGRO PROBLEMS

N. Y. C. WORLD
OCTOBER 17, 1920

To Be Considered This Week by a Negro Social Service Organization.

ONE IS THE CONGESTION IN THE HARLEM SECTION

The Other Is the Status of Members of Their Race in the Labor Unions.

The Fifth Annual Industrial Conference of the National Urban League, a negro social service organization, will be held in Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to consider housing and labor conditions that affect negroes in the cities.

Officers of the league are convinced that the new rent laws have not only failed to relieve the congestion in the negro section of Harlem, but have made matters worse for their race. Their hope of occupying buildings now occupied by whites when the latter move out has been frustrated by laws which permit the tenants to remain where they are. Conditions are almost as bad in the negro districts of other large cities.

It is feared also that resumption of immigration and discrimination against negroes in labor unions may bring disaster to the colored factory workers. More than half a million negroes have been brought from the South to Northern industrial centres, and thousands more are still coming every month. They are now threatened with dismissal from their jobs to make room for white workers from Europe.

The conference will attempt to solve both of these problems by finding employment for those who are dismissed either in negro or white-owned plants and devising a means of getting additional housing space for them.

All along the Atlantic seaboard, and especially in New York, the situation demands attention before it passes beyond control, negro leaders say. The Board of Health has made a survey of the section between 130th and 145th Streets and Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River. The survey shows that the congestion in this district is 25 per cent. greater than in any other part of the city. In one square block alone 8,000 persons are living in quarters intended for not more than 3,500, many of them sleeping in bathrooms and kitchens.

The new rent laws have increased the overcrowding by allowing hundreds of white families living in houses already leased or sold to negroes to remain in them. The increased prosperity of the negroes enabled them to seek relief by buying, but as they cannot get possession of the houses they bought, that avenue of relief has been cut off.

Need 5,000 12-Family Apartments.

In the past the negroes have found homes for their ever increasing numbers by forcing out old tenants who do not care to live in a "black belt." Now few of the whites are moving, and immigration from the South continues to increase the congestion.

With the lack of building in all lines there is little prospect of getting the 5,000 additional twelve-family apartments that are needed to accommodate the negro population of Harlem. Meanwhile many of them are compelled to live in poorly built unsanitary wooden shacks, a menace to the health of the community. Neighborhood restrictions in parts of the city have added to the hardship.

Until this situation can be remedied by a resumption of building the Urban League is attempting to relieve the situation as far as possible by acting as mediator in many cases between landlords and tenants in preference to taking them to court. An average of a dozen cases a day are investigated and adjusted by the Urban League.

The Negro in Industry.

The Newark conference will deal especially with the negro's position in industry. Among the problems that will be considered is that of negroes and their relation to labor unions. A number of organizations do not admit negroes, and they are therefore at a disadvantage in bargaining for wages. In many industries negroes are employed only as strikebreakers, to be discharged as soon as the emergency is over. An effort will be made to gain for the negro what the Urban League considers is his rightful place in organized labor, either by forming independent labor unions or by arranging for equal rights in those that already exist.

In the last year, according to a League report, 90,000 workers in 1,316 factories of the nine largest cities of the North have been served by the league's employment managers and social service representatives. More than 500,000 are reached by the thirty-three branches of the League, says the report, and their health, living conditions, care of their children and recreation will be considered by the conference in Newark.

Among the leaders of the race who will take part in the conference is R. R. Moton, successor of Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, who will deal with racial co-operation in industry.

Charles Johnson, a member of Gov Lowden's Illinois Race Commission, will report on the league's work in preventing race friction such as led to the riots of Chicago and East St. Louis. Eugene Kinckle Jones and William N. Ashby, both of the Urban League, also will take part in the conference.

URBAN LEAGUE MET IN NEWARK

The Pittsburgh Courier
10-23-20

Managers, Personnel Men and Societl Workers Discuss Conditions Affecting Afro-Americans

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Newark, N. J., Oct. 21.—Visitors at the fifth annual conference of the National Urban League, which met in Newark October 20 to 23, listened to the various methods pursued by its executives in thirty-three cities during the past year in assisting in helping more than 500,000 southern Negroes to become adapted to a northern environment, and in fitting them into the new industrial surroundings to which they were called by war conditions.

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NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMM. INDUCTED INTO SPEC. WORK

10-22-20

Members Appointed By Gov. Gardner Will Investigate Labor, Home Life, Health, And Living Conditions In Missouri As Effects Race.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 20—The Negro Industrial Commission, appointed by Governor Gardner to investigate Missouri Negroes' general labor and industrial conditions, educational, housing and home life, health and living conditions with a view to Negro upliftment and betterment along all lines of good productive citizenship, was inducted into its special work last week, by the Governor himself.

Prof. N. C. Bruce, founder and principal of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, (the one leading vocational and "Country Life" school for Missouri and Mid-West Negro people, which is located at Dalton, Mo., who is also president of the Missouri Negro Farmers' Bureau and U. S. Agent at-large, directing the Colored U. S. Farm Agents and their work among Missouri Rural Colored people, was chosen as chairman of the commission.

Principal Bruce responded to the Governor's address in an eloquent and forceful manner. His address was followed by addresses from the following persons: Prof. J. B. Coleman, Columbia, Mo.; Hon. Geo. Vashon, St. Louis; Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, St. Louis; and Prof. Robt. S. Cobb, Cape Girardeau.

This commission is looked upon as the most advanced and helpful step ever taken by any Governor or party in Missouri to aid the Missouri Negro to self-help, through self-representation and expression in matters wholly and directly concerning Colored people, which will also benefit the State.

This is the chance the National Government has been for years giving the Haiwaiins, Porto Ricans, Filipinos—a chance to discover, speak for and represent themselves This act of justice, on the part of Missouri law makers of the 50th General Assembly and the Governor, will greatly cheer and encourage Colored people to a greater economy, labor and thrift, and will spur them to finer appreciation and endeavor for making themselves more productive and useful citizens.

The personnel of this commission is far above the average. It is composed of successful leaders and practical educators; independent taxpaying business men and land owning intelligent farmers; settled and serious and capable men and women.

It's chairman, Principal N. C. Bruce, of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, has the good name of being the equal in vision and solid works of the late Booker T. Washington, and superior to Washington in educational preparation. He is the Missouri champion corn and crops producer and also holds the world's record in the world's greatest crop—corn.

Prof. J. B. Coleman of Columbia, is a business man also grand treasurer of the Pythian Lodge, an ex-captain of the U. S. Army, and leader and educator among his people. Messrs Haskell, Maysville, Ribault, St.Genevieve, and E. Rucker, St. Joseph, are all land owning and successful farmers. Messrs C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia, and A. C. Maclin, Hannibal are principals of large public schools. Mrs. John Thomas of Cape Girardeau and Mrs. Bledsoe of St. Louis, are both race leaders among the women of Missouri; Mr. Bert Hayden is a contractor of Kirkwood, Mo. Mr. Phillip Jordan of St. Louis has been former Governor Francis' aide for years, and has traveled extensively and has studied racial conditions in all parts of the world. Prof. B. F. Butler, Auxvasse, is a large groceryman of Callaway County. Editor C. A. Franklin of Kansas City, is one of the leading Missouri newspaper men. Mr. Robert S. Cobb,, who was elected secretary with offices and clerical force at the State Capitol, has been a successful teacher for several years and has also served as Army "Y" secretary in the recent war.

The Governor has again shown wisdom in selecting this high type of Colored men and women for this very necessary and important commission.

THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

5-27-1920

MAKING POSSIBLE A RICHER COMMUNITY LIFE FOR COLORED PEOPLE —ENHANCES THEIR RACE PRIDE —BRINGS THEM TOGETHER.

The use by the colored people of common centers in the interest of their soldiers in accomplishing still further results. It brings the colored people together, develops race consciousness, shows them the power and advantage of community action and enhances their race pride. Such clubs as were developed through War Camp Community Service supply to the Negro a long-felt community need. In Atanta the Red Circle Club has become a common meeting place for a large number of organizations for social, educational and civic betterment, and the same is true of Newport News, Richmond, Va.; Hattiesburg, Miss., and many other communities. Community interests have centered in the club in Baltimore from which the War Work Campaign was so successfully launched and where such associations as the Women's Co-operative League and the Music School Settlement held their meetings. In such Northern cities as Chillicothe, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., where the number of Negroes is relatively small, the clubs serve as rallying places for the entire Negro community. Out of this association and through the recreational features of War Camp Community Service there has developed among colored people as never before the idea of constructive recreation. In several cities the colored service club has been taken over by the community to be operated under practically the same regulations which obtained under War Camp Community Service. All this means a twenty-five year leap forward in the physical life of the Negro, as has been pointed out by one of the special district representatives of War Camp Community Service among colored people.

Co-operation in Red Circle activities has also increased the community interests of colored people and deepened their desire for improving conditions and surroundings. Through these clubs services in the interest of civic betterment have been conducted. In Richmond there is the feeling that because of the practical service which small local clubs in the several Negro sections could render, the colored people might be led to supply the funds to run them. It was not a difficult matter to secure from the several people of Newport News pledges to the amount of $1000 for a cannery projected by the Red Circle Club. Through the club at Columbia, S. C., the colored soldiers and sailors organized to continue the physical training which they had received in the army and navy and to secure further educational advantages.

The Mothers' Club of the Girls' Division of War Camp Community Service in Alexandria, Va., secured a white Red Cross nurse to lecture to them, induced the chairman of the Board of Health to give them a series of lectures on contagious diseases and help to secure better sanitary conditions and a new schoolhouse for the colored people.

It was through the activity of the Red Circle Club at Louisville, Ky., that the colored people persuaded the military authorities at Camp Taylor to place colored military police in place of white ones throughout the Negro sections of the city and thus avert seribusly impending race troubles. Everywhere participation in the activities of these clubs seems to have awakened a more active patriotism and a keener desire for social and civic betterment.

the New York Age

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES.

On March 3, twelve representatives from various social agencies in Harlem, Columbus Hill district, Brooklyn and physicians from the Manhattan Medical Association met in the Urban League office, to plan for the Annual Health Week Campaign in Greater New York. It was decided that the dates should be April 18-25.

A committee of colored women, of which Mrs. Helen Curtis is chairman and Mrs. H. Tolliver, secretary, is now affiliated with the New York Committee of Survey of Cripples. Fifty-four cases were given to this committee all of which have been visited.

Tuesday afternoon a group of men and women representing the various social agencies in Harlem met at the home of Mrs. E. P. Roberts, 130 West 130th street, with the representatives of the National League of Women Workers to discuss the advisability of opening a Girl's Clubhouse for colored girls in Harlem. A smaller committee will meet again to lay plans for the opening of such a house. 3-19-20

IMPROVEMENTS IN COLORED SECTIONS HERE

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. HERALD

OCTOBER 15, 1920

City Council Instructs Them To Begin Work At Once After Inspection Of Colored Territory.

City Manager L. G. Thom yesterday was instructed by the city council to immediately begin an improvement program in the colored sections of the city, which improvements will cost several thousand dollars and require several months for completion. The instructions were given after the councilmen and the city manager had inspected the various colored sections in the city.

Conditions in some places, according to members of the council, were little short of deplorable. The colored people have no sewer and no streets in some sections and garbage heaps are so close to their homes that the children use them as play grounds.

The councilmen did not get time to make a survey of streets in the white sections. This will have to be done later.

Members of the council stated when elected that they were going to give the colored people more improvements and less promises and yesterday's action is the first real step toard the carrying out of this promise.

NEGRO KINDERGARTEN NURSERY IS OPENED

Fifteen years ago A. F. Herndon, a negro citizen of Atlanta, helped to organize what is now known as the Gate City Free Kindergarten association, consisting of five kindergartens, scattered over the city for negro children.

Monday afternoon the Herndon Community center of this association had its formal opening to hundreds of negroes who passed in and out of the center all day and evening and contributed useful equipment for the operation of the institution. These kindergartens serve more than 3,000 children annually from back streets and out-of-the-way places, where the churches of the race do not reach.

Herndon was born in Walton county, Georgia, a slave. He has been in Atlanta from childhood, and by thrift, economy and knowind how to treat the particular public, he has won his way steadily upward until today he is regarded as one of the most outstanding negroes in the country.

He said that this social work is his idea of religion and the way to carry it to the homes of the members of his race. Several years ago he showed how hundreds of children of negro women had to be left while their parents went to the kitchens and washtubs and that these little fellows did not have the proper environment and he tried to do something to give them an opportunity as coming citizens.

D. R. Anderson, supervisor, with Mattie Clyde Robinson her assistant, are in charge of the nursery every day.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1920

North Harlem Community House for the People of Harlem

The Chicago Defender

3/20/20 3-20-20 3-13-20

Shortly after the armistice was signed the War Camp Community Service gave up its activities and went into Community Service work. The Harlem house that had been the temporary home for thousands of our soldiers and sailors was also turned into community service work. It was not a very great success at first, but gradually when the people of this section began to learn what the place had to offer, it became more and more a real center, until forty-one affiliated clubs made the house at 200 W. 139th street their home, and classes in art, drama, education, etc., were organized. The one man, more than all others responsible for the present flourishing condition of the North Harlem Community House is Walter J. Stevens, who, up until recently was the executive secretary. A committee of Harlem citizens consisting of James H. Hubert, chairman, J. L. Whitener, Mrs. E. R. Boutte and Mrs. Wilhelmina Williams, with Miss Sarah E. Clapp, was duly elected by the advisory board to attend to the affairs of the house, in the capacity of an executive committee. Under an agreement with the Community for Service people, it is said that after underwriting the salaries of the workers for one year the house would be turned over to the people of Harlem entirely.

Stevens Out

Now, however, all this has been changed. Seemingly the people of Harlem, their wants, etc., are to be ignored, and the work done by Secretary Stevens with the aid of the citizens of this community is to be thrust aside to make room for the national people. The community has made the house its home—has felt home there; and from the displeasure heard on all sides relative to this move, the community house in Harlem will not exist long under the new order of things.

(Editor's Note—The New York office of the Chicago Defender goes on record as opposing any change in the personnel or affairs as now conducted at the North Harlem Community House, 200 W. 139th street. We do this because the work as conducted by Walter J. Stevens stood for the Race first and for its own community—Harlem. Harlem wants just that and no more. Any changes are doomed to absolute failure.)

Urban League Spends $149,000 for Social Work

The Savannah Tribune

LARGE PROGRAM MAPPED FOR THE LEAGUE DURING YEAR

The Activities of the League Will be Extended to New Fields

The annual report of the National Urban League just issued from its headquarters at 137 East 23rd street, New York, is a record of the possibilities for community improvement thru the combined efforts of all agencies in a community working for the improvement of the whole. To the economic problems of the northern urban Negro has been added the problem of housing due to the greatly increased migration of Southern Negroes to northern industrial centers during and since the war. Realizing that the Negro—as other industrial workers—must have a decent place to live, proper recreation and favorable environments for his best development, the Urban League in its activities throughout the year has emphasized this part of its program.

During the year branches were organized in Cambridye, Boston, Milwaukee and St. John's Institutional Activities of Springfield, Mass. Kansas City was organized in the west, and Buffalo, Macon, Ga., Lansing, Flint, Michigan, Wilmington, Del.; Indianapolis, Toleda, Hartford, Conn., have asked for Urban Leagues.

The report relates that thru the various locals, 135 industrial plants were induced to employ Negro labor for the first time, and colored welfare workers were employed in the reduction of labor turnover in industry. The demand for trained workers along this line has caused various league branches to open classes for training these welfare workers, who according to employment managers are real assets in the employment service.

The budget of the national organization, for 1920 calls for the expenditure of $40,000 to be used in the development of present activities; organization of new fields; securing training and placing social workers; industrial welfare work under the supervision of a national industrial secretary, and publicity for the league's idea and ideals. The total budget exceeds $200,000.

The officers of the National Urban League are: L. Hollinsworth Wood, president; Wm. H. Baldwin, secretary; A. S. Frissell, treasurer; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary; supported by an executive board including such persons as William C. Willcox, R. R. Moton, Miss Ella Sarch, James H. Dillard, John T. Emlen, William Hayward, John Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. V. C. Simkhovitch, William H. Brooks, Mrs. Boooker T. Washington, Felix Adler and others.

Opening of Katy-Ferguson-Sojourner Truth Homes.

The formal opening of the Sojourner Truth House at 170 West 130th street and the Katy Ferguson House at 162, same street, will be celebrated on Thursday, October 7, during the afternoon and evening, with a reception and inspection.

Sojourner Truth House receives girls under 16, the Katy Ferguson House takes those over 16, the two houses being conducted under an incorporated board, the Katy Ferguson-Sojourner Truth Board, incorporated April 26, 1920.

Miss Althea M. Rochon is superintendent of the two houses, with a field-worker and stenographer for both houses, and each house has two matrons.

The public is cordially invited to be present and make an inspection of the new homes of these two splendid charities. The board is composed of Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, president; William Dean Embree, secretary; Mrs. George Seligman, vice-president; Harry P. Robbins, treasurer; Hastings M. Hart, Harding Johnson, Mrs. Edwin F. Horne, Fred. R. Moore, Mrs. Haley Fiske.

CHURCH ESTABLISHES COMMUNITY CENTER

East Tennessean News.

3-16-20

By Associated Negro Press

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The Colored community center has been established at the First Congregational church, corner of South and Manly streets where rooms have been fitted up with provisions for showers and other conveniences. Is it proposed to consider plans for the enlargement of this work so that it may touch every colored community in Raleigh. A well organized vocational school, a play ground, under trained supervision, lecture courses on the care of babies and other subjects of prime importance, including cooking, sewing, cleaning, beautifying the premises, first aid, balanced meals and general sanitation are among contemplated plans.

Malones Give $3,200 for Social Center

The Chicago Defender

11-27-20

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 26.—Just a little more than $5,000 of the reguired $10,000 needed for social center work here had been raised when solicitors in the campaign made their report. Bethel A. M. E. church, Quincy citizens and invited several prominent social workers from other cities to take active part in the campaign. Among them were Dr. J. E. Moorland, Washington D. C.; Gerald Tyler, director of music in St. Louis schools; Prof. Frank L. Williams, principal of Sumner High school, St. Louis, and Prof. and Mrs. Aaron E. Malone, owners of Poro College.

The teams reported about $1,100 additional to the fund after Dr. Moorland made an address. Prof. Williams endeavored to raise $500 in the audience and did so in twenty minutes. Dr. Moorland announced that the sum then reacher $6,795.

"If any one will make it $6,800 I will give the other $3,200," announced Prof. Malone, who has been in charge of the campaign. S. H. Shumaker rushed forwarded with the needed $5 and down came Malone's $3,200. A great shout went up and the church presented a dramatic scene. Before the meeting adjourned Prof. and Mrs. Malone were called forward and Prof. R. A. Roberts was designated to express gratitude of the people for the interest manifested by them in the campaign.

New York Age 11-13-20

A. SIMMS

New Executive Secretary Boys Welfare Association

URBAN LEAGUE SECRETARY ON JOB.

The board of directors of the Community Service Urban League of which Prof. J. R. E. Lee is chairman met Monday November 1st. The feature of the meeting was the appointment of Mr. F. T. Lane as Executive Secretary. He was secured through the efforts of the National Urban League and Mr. T. Arnold Hill, the Western Organizer. Mr. Lane has had splendid training, having graduated from Morehouse College, done special work at Chicago University. For four years he was Activities Secretary of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., after which he was connected with the staff of the Chicago Urban League. Just prior to coming to Kansas City Mr. Lane was director of Community Service Work in Chicago. The Community Service Urban League still maintains its quarters at the Community Club at Eighteenth and Vine streets.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS

MAY 13, 1920

Institution on Marshall Avenue Being Enlarged and Improved.

The Marshall avenue training school, operating as a day nursery and a domestic training school for colored girls, recently has purchased several lots and secured the Camp Stuart K. of C. building. The school was established six years ago by Annie N. Brooks, colored, and has steadily grown since that time.

Annie Brooks now is president and manager; Gibbon Reese, secretary; Dr. Dickerson, treasurer, and Rev. James Smith, chairman of the board of trustees. The board is composed of the following: T. J. Newsome, Rev. James Smith, Rev. J. F. Morrison, W. G. Bell, Dr. Hubert Lloyd, Rev. Eli Gribbon, Anna Delk, Dr. Dickerson and others.

The school, according to the president and manager, takes care of the children of colored women who work, and teaches colored girls of all ages to cook, sew, wash and care for the house, at the same time giving them the foundation of an elementary education.

Officials stated yesterday that they are waging a campaign to secure five thousand dollars with which to pay for the lots and improvements noted above. The school is located at 241 Marshall avenue.

SOUTHERNER'S VIEWS ON RACIAL CO-OPERATION

The Negro Year Book

Urban League Conference Hear Southerner's Views on Racial Co-operation—Dean Durham of Emory University, Atlanta, Presents Workable Plan.

The Atlanta Independent 11-13-20

One of the most significant and helpful addresses delivered at the National Urban League conference in Newark, N. J., October 20-23rd was that delivered by Dr. P. T. Durham, Dean of Emory University, a southern white man with a vision of race harmony thru cooperation, which will elevate both races. His address followed that of Allen T. Burns, president of the National Conference of Social Work who had stressed the necessity for races working together than one for the other. A. L. Jackson, Educational Secretary of the National Urban League had

given an example of racial cooperation in his work.

Dr. Durham who is one of the authors of the ATLANTA PLAN describes its inception in his address delivered Thursday evening, October 21st, on co-operation between the races. He said in part:

"Near the close of the War a company of men were called together in Atlanta—representatives of our people in that section of the country and in high and solemn conference they asked themselves the question what they might do to bring the people together and make real and perpetual the spirit and ideal of America that had been displayed by the gallantry of our sons in France. There were many there who wore gold stars, many heart-broken, who asked themselves the question of what we could do to give breath of being to the dreams and the purposes of America. After two days of deliberations a committee of five was appointed to bring a statement. The statement came in to the effect that the paramount desire of the peoeple of both races of that section, as American citizens, was to strive to bring justice and squareness to the black man; and this statement was voted almost unanimously, and thus a company of men was selected to try to begin to pass the dream There was then born the "Atlanta Plan" of inter-racial justice; a plan which we had been asked about in other continents. Nowdone by theory, but by the soul of what is the Plan? We began inves-both people inspired with the soul of tigations to find out what we might do to inaugurate a new era of good feeling, of justice, of square dealing. We began to make our investigations with much honesty and under the leadership of men who know.

After some months of investigation we came to two conclusions: First, that it was absolutely essential, in any effort made by white or colored to bring to pass full justice to one another, that we come by some process to know each other. Second, that not only was there a lack of knowledge of the viewpoint of one toward the other, but that ignorance was growing. That we were growing apart, and that in any process in which we hope to work together we must come to know each other sufficiently to be able to justly understand what each other was thinking

It was to meet often in an interlocking committee so they would have to know each other. There are fifteen or twenty outstanding white leaders of Atlanta, and fifteen or twenty outstanding colored leaders of Atlanta that represent what we call the Christian Council, an organization, of all churches and religious bodies, with an Executive Committee and each meets weekly. Each has a civic betterment committee, each has a committee on education that meets together.

"How has the plan worked? We are on a fair way to great improvement in the colored schools of Atlanta, chiefly thru this cooperative committees handling the things which the colored man could not do alone. The Street Car Company, the Board of Education, the Housing Bureau, have discussed the problems with us and say they will cooperate with us. Now, that cooperative plan has about five definite aims: 1—Industrial Justice, 2—Parks and playgrounds for colored children, one of which is being laid out in Atlanta now at the expense of the public-spirited citizens of the County of Fulton, 3—Adequate Schools, 4—Adequate traveling facilities, 5—Justice before the law.

And I say to you as one worker in that problem that altho it be difficult, altho it may have with it all the dangerous elements that historic racial separation has put into it; altho it even be fired by the passion of a people in war; though, perhaps, it has in it more different elements than any question that confronts the human race, I tell you that with the spirit of Christ, with cooperation, with understanding, and, as your great President says, with 'Spiritual Seership' it can be done. It cannot be done by politicians. It cannot be Christ."

COMMUNITY SERVICE HELPS MANY YOUNG MEN IN SECURING JOBS AND FURTHER TRAINING

The Houston Chronicle 4-16-20

One of the systems operated by Community Service and provoking favorable comments is its method of finding out the occupations of the young men who visit the Community Center Not only is this method effective in regulating the tone of the Community Center, but it is of great assistance to the young men themselves. If a young man is out of a job, the Secretary finds out what be can do and directs him to those persons and firms which may be of assistance in placing him. In this department Community Service receives considerable assistance from the Y.M.C.A. and the Municipal Employment Bureau. If a young man is working, he is assisted in planning to prepare himself for a better job. And assitance is rendered in getting him in touch with those schools which will best fit him a position higher up. One young man who was groping in darkness, upon being assisted by the Secretary, remarked: "Friend, you have done more for me than my father has done, for he has taken no interest in helping me learn something."

Does the Community Service help young men only? Let the Jolly Friends, H. T. B's and Swastikas answer.

The Easter Monday entertainment given by the Jolly Friends was enjoyed by all, and the affairs sponsored by the St. Nicholas ladies and the Lambs, were both eminently successful.

Community Service explained will be the main topic for discussion at the important Citizens' Committee meeting to be held at the Victory Community Center 714 1-2 Prairie Ave., at 7:45 Thursday evening, April 15th.

Miss Florence M. Sterling, Treasurer of the Houston Community Service, was highly elated at the presentation of a check of $350.00 by the Colored Committee on April 1st. This is the first of a series of checks that will be presented by the Colored Committee within the next two months.

CLEVELAND'S URBAN LEAGUE SOLVES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

4-13-20.
The Houston Post-Dispatch
Sunday Herald.

Trains Men For Industrial Jobs.

William R. Conners, Cleveland's Executive Secretary for the National Urban League trusts to no hit-or-miss method in placing welfare workers, social service workers or industrial workers. From time to time he has secured openings for colored men to act as foremen. To be sure that such opportunities will not be lost to the race thru the inefficiency of one man he has established a class in foremanhip in co-operation with the Federal Board of Vocational Training. This course includes such subjects as "Interpreting the Management to the Men and Vice Versa," "Production," "Selecting and Training Workers," "Management," "The Development of Executive Ability" and "Industrial Democracy."

Thru the cooperation of the training department of the Associated charities he has opened a class for training in social work both for the paid worker and the volunteer worker. This class gives the volunteer worker opportunity to add scientific method to a spirit of service.

The worker himself i also considered in this process of education. Thru the Americanization Council and Board of Education, Mr. Conners has established evening schools in gradle work in the churches for the benefit of adult new-comers who need and desire further training. "This general broadening of the workers of all classes" says Mr. Conners, "makes easier one of the important functions of the League, that is satisfactorily adjusting differences between employer and employee, of settling strikes and of keeping up production by keeping the men fit."

Harvey B. Adkins is the Industrial Secretary of the Cleveland Negro Welfare Association—by which name the organization is known in that city.

To direct "Block organization" which furthers health and sanitation, child welfare and home improvement Mrs. A. W. Forrester has been added to the Executive Staff as Director of Home Economics.

These are some of the avenues thru which the organization is assisting in improving city conditions resulting from congestion. Since January 1st Mr. Coners has secured the placement of a woman welfare worker in a laundry employing fifty colored women; two men welfare workers in a foundry and with a chemical company; three colored men as foremen in induttrial plants; two colored men in two large manufacturing plants not before using colored labor; three stenographers from Cleveland with a large insurance company in Denver and a colored woman as manager of a white manicuring establishment.

Thru his close contact with the management and workers in industrial plants he was able to have discontinued the segregating of colored employees in the cafateria of a large industrial plant thus improving the morale of the whole place and reducing the large labor turn-over among the colored which was rapidly increasing as a result of this practice.

PRESENTED PAGEANT

In an effort to depict what the perfect woman of today should represent, the colored people of Zanesville gave an open-air pageant at their Community Center, Tuesday, September 7th, on the campus of the center. The pageant was staged under the direction of Miss Julia Wrenn, formerly the Community Center worker of this city. Miss Wrenn at the present is assisting in the development of the Community Center.

George J. Austin has recently arrived in Zanesville and he will be the director of the Community Center in the future. The Community Center was opened under the auspices of the Zanesville Civic League, who conducted a successful campaign last winter for funds to open the center, and the giving of the pageant will show only one of the results which can be obtained by the influence of the center. The Community Center is affiliated with the recreation council, which was recently organized by C. E. Brewer, representative of Community service of New York City, as one of the results of the social survey which was conducted under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.